

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVIII.

New York and Chicago, April 11, 1908.

No. 15.

MEAT PRICES IN CONGRESS.

Prevailing high prices of livestock and meat have, as predicted, stirred up the "yellow" and the uninformed daily press into a renewal of "meat trust" talk. This epidemic reached Congress this week, when a resolution was introduced in the House calling upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a report as to the comparative prices during the past two years of livestock bought by leading packing concerns and meat products sold by them. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There are suspicions that this resolution was manufactured wholly for political purposes. This is a Presidential year, and the introducer, in addition to his legislative capacity, is the editor of a very "yellow" Omaha newspaper. That he knows more about the politics of this question than of its merits is illustrated by the fact that he did not ask for prices of all packinghouse products and by-products, but only for prices of meat products. The only fair comparison would show all packinghouse products' values as compared to cost of the raw material. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be directed to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, full statistical information gathered by the department under authority of law showing the prices each month during the last two years of the leading meat products made and packed at the leading packinghouse centres of the country by companies and corporations engaged in commerce between the States, together with the prices paid by said corporations and companies for livestock each month during said period, so arranged as to show the relationship between the price paid by the said companies for the livestock and the prices charged by them for meat products."

The introducer will have no difficulty in getting the information, which is readily available.

NEW MEAT RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

At a recent meeting of the freight trans-continental bureau it was arranged to reduce the carload rate on packinghouse products from Chicago common points to California points from \$1.70 per 100 pounds to \$1.65 per 100 pounds. This change, however, was not to be published until the republication of the westbound tariff 1G. Pressure has been brought on the carriers, however, to publish the new rate on legal notice and this will be done.

WANT PROPER DENATURANT FOR INEDIBLE FATS

The Department of Agriculture on Monday of this week issued a notice regarding the denaturing of inedible fats which relieved the immediate anxiety of the tallow and grease trade. This trade had feared destruction of its business under the order issued last week compelling the denaturing of all inedible fats with kerosene, coal tar creosote or "Sudan III" color.

The Department has now postponed the enforcement of this order until May 1, in response to the appeal of the trade, and meanwhile an effort will be made to find a denaturing agent which will be suitable to the purpose without destroying the commercial value of the fats. It is claimed that such denaturing agents must exist, and that one will be recommended which will meet the requirements.

It should be understood that the postponing of the enforcement of this order does not affect the government meat regulations prohibiting the use of inedible fats for food purposes. The regulations will be as strictly enforced as heretofore, and no inedible fats may be shipped without being properly marked and the other regulations concerning them complied with.

The official notice concerning postponement of the denaturing order is as follows:

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that that portion of paragraph 5 of section 19 of Regulation 25 of Bureau of Animal Industry Order 150, which requires that no shipment of inedible grease or tallow or other fat shall be shipped or accepted for shipment from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, unless and until such shipment has been denatured or otherwise rendered unavailable for food purposes and a certificate to that effect has been filed with the transportation company, will not be enforced until May 1, 1908.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary.

The announcement of this action on the part of the government authorities was a great relief to the trade, which had been very much agitated over the prospect of having the value of its inedible products destroyed by this denaturing process. The order requiring the use of kerosene or similar denaturants came as a surprise. There was nothing in the revised regulations, which were published in full in a special supplement

of The National Provisioner on March 28, to indicate such a procedure, and the first intimation came in the order to inspectors issued on April 1.

This order had the effect of paralyzing trading in inedible tallow and fats and in temporarily blocking business which was under way. Inspectors, in carrying out their instructions, would have destroyed quantities of inedible fats at inspected establishments by subjecting them to this kerosene or creosote denaturing process. Every day that the order remained in effect saw a considerable and growing money loss to the trade. The emergency was a pressing one, and for that reason the attitude of the government in the matter was all the more appreciated.

The Department officials recognized the acuteness of the situation, and met the emergency in the same spirit of fairness and justice which has characterized all their actions affecting the trade. As soon as careful investigation satisfied them that the situation demanded immediate action the postponing order was issued, and at the same time steps were taken to investigate this denaturing question more fully, and to give the trade opportunity to prepare for enforcement of the denaturing regulation.

It is understood that experiments are now being made by the Department with other denaturing agents, and that an effort will be made to find an agent which will render the fats useless for edible purposes while still permitting them to retain their full value for soap-making and other purposes.

APPEAL FROM INSPECTION DECISION.

An appeal to the higher courts has been taken in the case of the city of Richmond, Ind., against C. B. Funt for violation of the city ordinance which requires that all meats sold in the city should bear the "U. S. Inspected and passed" legend. The case is a test case and the dealer violated the ordinance purposely, to bring about a final decision on the ordinance. The lower court declared the ordinance unconstitutional. The claim is made, as has been stated, that the city cannot make the national government do its local inspecting, and that the only way to obtain local inspection for all meats sold is to have inspection instituted by the local authorities for all meats not government-inspected.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at principal points at the end of March indicate largely increased stocks of both meats and lard as compared with a month previous and a year ago. Comparative summaries for five chief points are as follows:

	Fork, Barrels.		
	Mar. 31, 1908.	Feb. 29, 1908.	Mar. 31, 1907.
Chicago	97,034	89,755	59,338
Milwaukee	7,235	6,164	8,770
Omaha	1,967	1,298	1,937
Kansas City	6,224	6,033	8,243
St. Joseph	2,109	2,386	836
Total	114,569	105,636	74,124

	Lard, Tierces.		
	Mar. 31, 1908.	Feb. 29, 1908.	Mar. 31, 1907.
Chicago	76,638	56,972	48,750
Milwaukee	3,379	3,474	2,237
Omaha	2,797	2,287	2,823
Kansas City	14,613	16,300	13,521
St. Joseph	15,054	12,944	6,552
Total	112,501	92,067	73,943

	Cut Meats, Pounds.		
	Mar. 31, 1908.	Feb. 29, 1908.	Mar. 31, 1907.
Chicago	174,787,420	161,268,433	111,029,301
Milwaukee	32,291,764	33,493,140	26,418,797
Omaha	47,131,933	44,416,082	42,034,755
Kansas City	71,643,300	68,675,600	54,218,800
St. Joseph	35,213,601	33,867,359	33,721,769
Total	361,068,018	341,730,624	267,423,422

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		
	March 31, 1908.	March 31, 1907.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	54,255	19,582
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '06, to Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	379	969
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	42,400	38,787
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '07.	53,394	28,872
Other kinds of lard, lbs.	23,264	19,908
Short rib middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	48,013,554	13,396,815
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	86,783	33,573
Short clear middles, lbs.	706,905	609,210
Extra S. C. middles: Made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	3,939,047	2,745,576
Made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	94,828	210,033
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	8,970,081	3,479,615
Long clear middles, lbs.	129,357	252,205
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	887,678	1,123,543
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	2,369,107	34,425,292
S. P. hams, lbs.	40,445,024	18,896,755
D. S. bellies, lbs.	20,953,074	7,181,252
S. P. bellies, lbs.	11,135,258	7,181,252
S. P. Cal. or Pic. hams, lbs.	12,413,973	10,442,731
S. P. Bos. shoulders, lbs.	15,634,617	10,454,208
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,007,474	7,689,493
Total cut meats, lbs.	174,787,420	111,029,301

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.		
	March, 1908.	March, 1907.
Pork, bbls.	100	30
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	5,897,000	4,906,161
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	21,688,307	17,017,138
Live hogs, number.	769,307	632,578
Dressed hogs, number.	3	
Shipped.		
Pork, bbls.	10,677	13,911
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	33,476,152	33,072,050
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	61,475,974	51,862,862
Live hogs, number.	281,759	186,240
Dressed hogs, number.	8,729	10,184

Kansas City.

	March 31, 1908.	March 31, 1907.
Mess pork, bbls.	1,016	141
Other kinds pork, bbls.	5,208	3,102
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	8,648	9,066
Other kinds lard, tes.	5,965	4,455
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,082,300	3,323,800
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs.	1,927,700	3,201,100
Short clear middles, lbs.	321,700	412,300
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	3,422,300	7,813,400
Long clear middles, lbs.	630,100	38,000
D. S. shoulders.	1,840,000	1,742,200
D. S. bellies, lbs.	9,744,100	4,429,200
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	779,000	516,100
S. P. hams, lbs.	20,560,900	14,713,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,062,800	3,216,000
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	7,458,200	4,356,300
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,219,100	5,052,000
Other cut meats, lbs.	8,595,100	5,404,700
Total cut meats, lbs.	71,643,300	54,218,800

Omaha.

	March 31, 1908.	March 31, 1907.
Mess pork, bbls.	266	29
Other kinds bbl. pork.	1,701	1,908
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	701	1,180
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,096	1,643
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,961,796	3,040,537
Short clear middles, lbs.	241,543	350,555
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	3,623,171	6,790,816
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	967,213	2,848,191
Long clear middles, lbs.	233,800	63,000
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	983,617	978,515
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	885,880	673,245
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,358,375	9,256,908
D. S. bellies, lbs.	6,410,171	4,326,128
S. P. bellies, lbs.	5,912,837	3,065,867
S. P. Cal. or pic. hams, lbs.	4,664,950	2,563,703
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,197,395	5,219,817
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,691,185	2,857,473
Total cut meats, lbs.	47,131,933	42,034,755

St. Joseph.

	March 31, 1908.	March 31, 1907.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '07, bbls.	11	6
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	2,098	830
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '07, tes.	12,680	5,312
Other kinds of lard, tes.	2,374	1,270
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	2,490,468	3,731,863
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	940,000	
Short clear middles, lbs.	477,700	777,041
Ex. short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '07, lbs.	1,865,806	3,210,465
Ex. short rib middles, lbs.	1,839,416	2,229,976
Long clear middles, lbs.	334,918	63,675
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,365,462	476,788
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,369,130	8,310,800
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	245,000	119,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	7,063,239	4,149,451
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,800,440	2,436,480
S. P. Cal. or pic. hams, lbs.	1,261,200	1,075,300
S. P. Bos. shoulders, lbs.	447,000	913,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,602,050	2,239,350
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,113,772	3,988,580
Total cut meats, lbs.	35,213,601	33,721,769

Milwaukee.

	March 31, 1908.	March 31, 1907.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	2,476	7,029
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls.		7
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	4,759	1,734
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	2,298	1,146
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,081	1,091
Short Rib middles, lbs.	3,380,507	5,788,978

Ex. short rib middles, lbs.	980,460	669,019
Short clear middles, lbs.	160,277	22,684
Ex. S. clear middles, lbs.	720,528	514,312
Long clear middles, lbs.	126,104	12,683
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,344,202	775,699
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,358,860	701,770
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,441,881	5,536,360
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,464,180	3,052,858
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,523,355	1,191,375
S. P. Cal. or pic. hams, lbs.	1,364,740	1,254,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,303,720	1,299,700
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	8,116,950	5,599,359

Total cuts of meats. 32,291,764 26,418,797
LIVE HOGS.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
March, 1908	117,651	8,060
March, 1907	104,868	1,994

Estimates of Stocks of Lard will be found on page 28.

MARCH SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Official reports of movement of livestock and slaughter operations at eight principal centers during March, and for the three months of the year to date, are given herewith. The figures indicate cattle killing about equal to a year ago—most of which was before the recent marked rise in cost. Hog killings continue considerably heavier and sheep slaughters markedly less, the causes for which are well known. For the year to date cattle killings have decreased about 150,000 head at the eight centers named, while hog killings increased nearly a million and a half compared to a year ago. Slaughters of sheep and lambs decreased nearly half a million head compared to the same period of 1907. A synopsis of the slaughters at eight centers for March is as follows:

A synopsis of the slaughters at the eight points for March and for the year to date, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	124,570	40,588	441,256	168,065
Kansas City	94,323	6,430	247,509	108,089
Omaha	32,227		206,319	86,349
St. Louis	41,846		110,000	23,326
St. Joseph	27,278	3,184	198,490	38,100
Sioux City	14,862	624	97,287	1,951
St. Paul	10,190	5,043	105,913	16,448
Denver	5,624	1,108	31,138	5,247
Total, Mar., '08.	370,923	54,977	1,437,902	447,605
Same mo., '07.	369,580	38,783	1,221,597	504,618

For the year to date:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	415,833	86,344	1,952,277	561,957
Kansas City	263,621	19,386	1,054,071	317,463
Omaha	106,572		748,457	254,612
St. Louis	138,099		490,066	91,977
St. Joseph	78,885	8,723	687,681	138,848
Sioux City	47,539	1,213	377,600	8,231
St. Paul	26,822	7,509	415,765	37,695
Denver	15,565	2,648	92,207	19,436
Tot. 3 mos., '08.	1,153,236	125,823	5,824,124	1,430,159
Same per., '07.	1,300,655	121,680	4,410,946	1,894,499

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.				
Receipts.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908	232,543	42,040	723,015	263,499
March, 1907	230,341	28,304	578,632	273,229
For 3 mos., '08.	823,142	93,087	2,702,069	849,462
Same period, '07.	797,369	83,272	2,065,963	1,005,674

Shipments.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908	127,973	1,452	281,759	93,434
March, 1907	112,105	1,216	186,240	76,432
For 3 mos., '08.	407,309	6,743	749,732	287,505
Same period, '07.	332,367	4,680	621,508	297,432

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908	124,570	40,588	441,256	168,065
March, 1907	118,236	27,088	392,392	196,792
For 3 mos., '08.	415,833	86,344	1,952,277	561,957
Same period, '07.	445,092	78,592	1,544,155	798,222
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 212 lbs.; March, 1907, 228 lbs.				

(Continued on page 28.)

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

What Our Government Has Done and Is Doing in This Field

By A. D. Melvin, D. V. S., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from last week.)

Returning now to the killing floor and to the carcasses with which the inspectors have found nothing unhealthy, the overhead traveler carries the separated halves along out of the way of the other operations, and workmen subject them to thorough washing with very hot water, usually from a hose or from an ingenious combination of hose pipe and brush, and wipe them dry with clean towels. During this process the hanging halves slowly approach the chill room, just before entering which they are marked with the inspection legend in five places or more on each side of beef, usually on the loin, rib, chuck, plate and round.

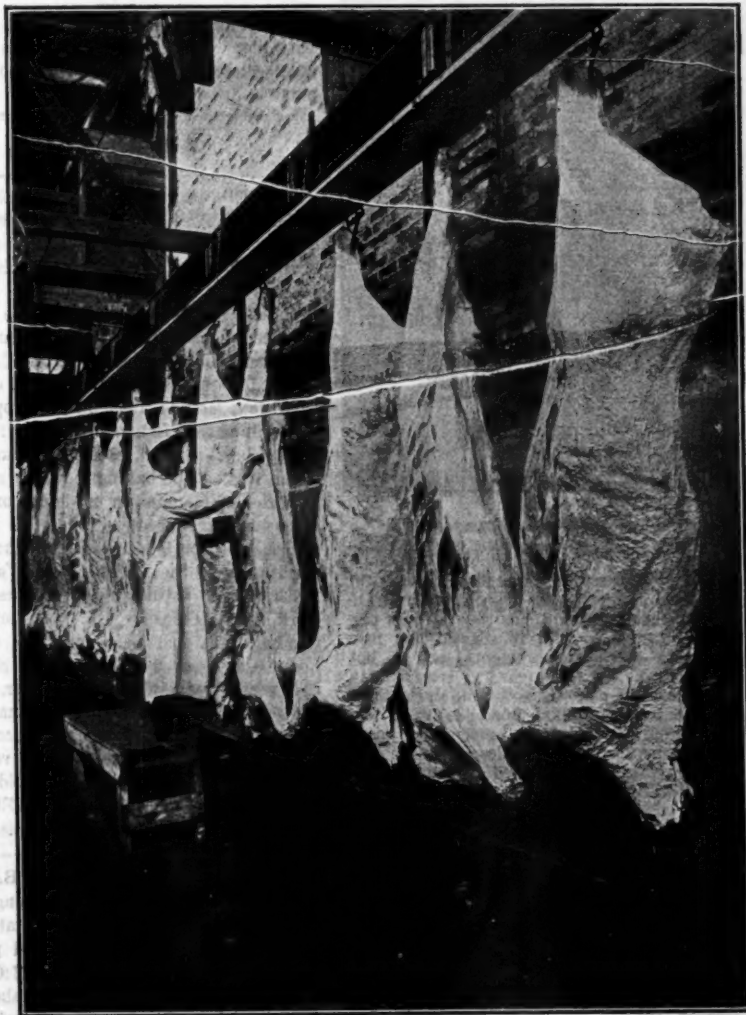
The marking is done by means of a metal or rubber stamp and a purple indelible ink, and the words thus stamped are "U. S. Inspected and Passed," or an abbreviation of these words, with the establishment number. The number is one assigned to the house by the Department at the time inspection is begun. It is registered in the Department records, and besides serving as a

convenient means of reference it provides a sure method of tracing meat about which questions may subsequently arise.

This mark is absolutely necessary under the law to procure the movement of the meats between States. The law forbids carriers to transport from one State to another any meats that are not so marked, except the meats of farmers and of retail butchers and dealers. It may as well be repeated here, in order to emphasize the statement, that the Federal law does not and can not forbid the carriage of unmarked meats inside a State, so that in the absence of State laws the carriers may, unmolested, carry any kinds of meat from one part of a State to another.

The sides now pass to the chill room, where they are held at a temperature of about 36 deg. F. for forty-eight hours or more before being further dealt with. The head, tail, caul and liver are removed to other parts of the house.

(Continued on next page.)



MARKING INSPECTED AND PASSED CARCASSES.

The marking is done by means of a metal hand stamp and specially prepared ink.

(Melvin on Meat Inspection, B. A. I. Circ. 125, U. S. Dept. of Agr.)



SIDES OF BEEF, SHOWING LOCATION OF INSPECTION MARKS.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The branch house of John P. Squire & Company at Portland, Me., has been damaged by fire.

R. H. Allen is preparing to rebuild his tannery at Buford, Ga., recently destroyed by fire.

Brenneke Brothers, of Toledo, O., contemplate establishing a pork packing plant at Beatrice, Neb.

The mill of the Cotton Plant Oil Company at Cotton Plant, Ark., suffered a fire damage of \$2,000.

The Garfield Packing Company's plant at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by fire.

The G. E. Howell Provision Company of Newark, O., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The smoke house at the plant of J. Stevenson & Company, pork packers, at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The large hide warehouse belonging to George Ballard at DeBoise, Mass., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$25,000.

The Victor Cotton Oil Company of Gaffney, S. C., is arranging to install in connection with its plant a fertilizer factory.

The beef and provision establishment conducted by the Augustus Saugy Estate at Providence, R. I., has been damaged by fire.

The J. P. Keefe Tanning Company of Salem, Mass., has been organized by John P. Keefe and has leased one of the Michael Looney factories, which it will operate.

The plant of the Canadaway Fertilizing Company at Dunkirk, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The plant is to be rebuilt at once.

It is announced that the Cudahy Packing Company will expend about \$150,000 in the erection of a large smokehouse and improvements to its refrigerating plant at Sioux City, Ia.

The Prowers County Livestock Commission Company of Granada, Colo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by F. S. Butcher, M. J. McMillan and Walter Creek.

The Indiana Hide and Tallow Company of Indiana, Pa., is the name of a new company formed to deal in hides, calf skins, wool pelts and tallow. B. L. Junker is principally interested.

The Boston Soap Company of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. President, H. Mitchell, of Kittery, and treasurer, S. J. Morrison, of Portsmouth, N. H.

The Fischel Brothers Company of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of dealing in provisions. F. Fischel, Max Fischel and E. Fischel are the incorporators.

The death is reported of Thomas E. Halford at Duluth, Minn. He was the senior member of T. E. Halford & Company, hide dealers, and a member of the Elliott Packing Company, both established in the West End.

The Southern Cold Storage and Provision Company of Petersburg, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing a packing plant. J. A. Gill is president; F. M. Dalton, vice-president, and J. T. Collins, secretary and treasurer.

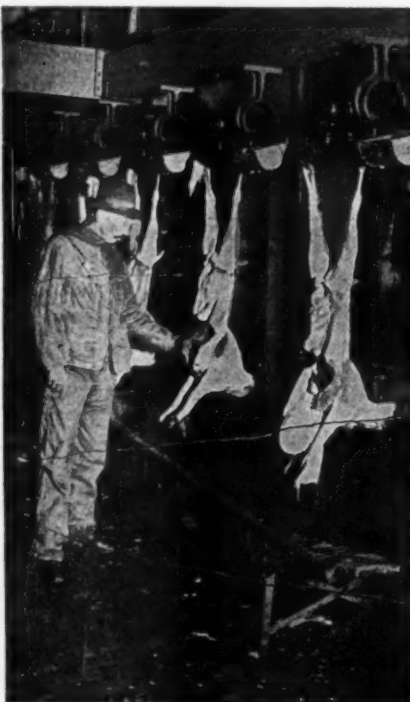
The firm of Illing & Mould of Troy, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in livestock. The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators are: F. H. Pearce, 500 West 140th street; M. G. Phillips, 600 West 178th street, and R. W. Maloney of 3121 Kingsbridge avenue, all of New York City.

The Pittsburgh Butchers & Packers' Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., at its annual meeting elected the following officers: A. J. Best, president; W. J. Meyer, secretary and treasurer, and C. Hildebrand, F. J. Geschwender and E. J. Rafferty, directors. The company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

(Continued from page 17.)

On modernly appointed killing floors the offal is expeditiously removed by means of chutes. The meat has not during the entire process of slaughter been allowed to touch the floor. When the inspector has detected disease in a carcass and attached the "Retained" tag to it, he orders the butchers, before they proceed to another carcass, to cleanse their hands of all grease and to immerse them in a disinfectant solution, usually bichlorid of mercury, 1 to 1,000. He sees that all tools and implements used on the



INSPECTION OF SHEEP CARCASSES.

(Melvin on Meat Inspection, B. A. I. Circ. 125.)

suspected carcass are likewise cleaned of grease and immersed in boiling water or in a disinfectant solution. For this purpose disinfecting tanks are now in general use, provided with three compartments—one of hot water to take off the grease, a second with the bichlorid of mercury solution, and a third with hot water for final rinsing.

The slaughter of calves, sheep and goats follows generally the plan described for cattle, sheep often being killed at one end of the beef-killing floors.

(To be continued.)

NORWEGIAN MEAT TRADE.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, in the following report from Bergen, draws the attention of American meat exporters to the Norwegian market:

The exporters of the United States are not active in further developing this trade, for prices of all kinds of meats at Bergen have advanced during the past year, owing partly

to crop failures, whereas the prices for American hams and bacons have declined. While the customs duty on this article is high the importations are heavy, and the trade is gradually slipping away from the United States and going into those of near-by countries.

From the following figures it will be seen that American bacon is from \$3.40 to \$5.35 per hundredweight lower in price, and hams from \$4.25 to \$4.86 per hundredweight lower than twelve months ago. This is a difference of between 4 4-5 cents and 6 cents per pound. The quotations are for February 13, 1908, compared with the same date last year:

Variety.	1908.	1907.
American—		
Cumberland	\$9.25 to \$10.00	\$12.90 to \$13.40
Bellies	9.75 to 10.70	13.75 to 15.00
Hams	10.10 to 10.95	14.10 to 15.80
Canadian	10.95 to 11.05	13.60 to 14.10
Irish	12.05 to 14.10	14.85 to 15.80
Danish	12.15 to 12.90	14.10 to 14.85

The lard imported at Bergen from the United States is not the best, and it is suggested that the better quality be introduced on this market.

PORK PACKING EXPERT RESIGNS.

Alexander McFall, for 25 years one of the best known meat curers in the country, has resigned as superintendent for Hammond, Standish & Co., at Detroit, Mich., and will retire. He had been with the firm for eight years, and before that had been with William Parker and the Cudahy Packing Company, at Omaha. Mr. McFall was presented with a gold watch and fob by the employees of Hammond, Standish & Co. upon his departure.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GROCERIES, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1908. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for beef, corn" etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock, of Thursday, May 14, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses, at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the Postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

F. E. LEUPP,

Commissioner.

A11,18,25.

PROPOSAL FOR HAMS AND BACON.—

Office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, April 8, 1908. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M., April 17, 1908, for furnishing the above mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained at this office. F. C. Nordsiek, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

At. No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.
Dr. J. H. SENNER, *President and Editor.*
HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice President.*
JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*
Geo. L. MCCARTHY, *Secretary and Business Manager.*

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Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beckman.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Managing Editor.*

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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THE INEDIBLE FAT RULE

The action of the Department of Agriculture in granting further time before requiring the use of certain denaturing agents in inedible fats, as indicated in the order of April 1st, was a quick and commendable response on the part of the Government to the appeal from the trade for relief from what would have been an almost confiscatory action. The National Provisioner in its last issue indicated the purport and far-reaching effect of the order, together with the opinion of the fat and grease trade of

the country upon the new requirements. At the time of going to press the matter was still in abeyance, but it was definitely decided during the week to grant the relief requested and to extend the time for the enforcement of the order until May 1st.

Meantime the Department chemists, as well as other chemists representing the American Meat Packers' Association, will endeavor to find a denaturing agent which will be acceptable both to the Department and to the trade. The Department is firm in its purpose that all inedible fats which might be shipped and later used for edible purposes shall be so denatured as to render this use impossible. While it is a fact that our law upon this subject is more strict than that of any other country, it is still a fact, and the law must be obeyed.

It is thought to be possible that a denaturing agent can be found which will not affect either the color or odor of the fats and greases, but which will accomplish its purpose by a forbidding taste. The proper denaturing agent should also be one which will not adversely affect the oils, acids or stearines derived from these fats. This is the problem upon which the Department and the trade are now working, and it is believed that a solution of it will be found before May 1st, the date set by the Department for a final settlement of the question.

The extension of time came as a great relief to the trade, because during the interim between April 1st and the day of granting the relief the fat and grease trade of the country was practically at a standstill. It was confidently expected by the trade that the Department would grant time on the order, and these expectations were fulfilled. It is now up to the trade to co-operate with the Department in finding the proper denaturing agent, and to help the Department accomplish its purpose after it has been found.

GUARANTY CLAIM BARRED

When the regulations for the enforcement of the federal food law were put into effect The National Provisioner was the first to call attention to the advantage thereupon taken by certain manufacturers under this law to claim a government guaranty for their products. The federal meat inspection law, concurrently enacted and enforced, did give manufacturers of meat products a right to claim the government's "O. K." for their goods, since the whole process of manufacture was inspected and controlled by government inspectors, who put the government stamp on the products thus passed.

But the federal food act provided no such inspection machinery. Its requirement that food and drug manufacturers should register and receive a serial number, so that their products might be traced thereby and any

violations punished, was the ground upon which some of them claimed a government guaranty. They had no right to any guaranty whatever.

The regulations were revised to prevent this deception, but the results were not wholly successful. Now a bill has been introduced in the United States Senate and reported favorably for passage which makes it unlawful for any person or firm to indicate in any way on any food or drug package that the federal government guarantees or recommends it in any manner.

It is probable that this bill will become a law and effectually put an end to false claims of government guaranty for food products when there is no such guaranty. The only government guaranty is that put on meat products which have been, as the label indicates, "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

HELPING FOREIGN TRADE

In their elation over the action of the United States Senate in restoring the appropriation of \$50,000 for maintaining special Government agents abroad to investigate market conditions, cottonseed products and meat trade interests should not overlook another equally important feature of this work. Congress may be liberal in granting money for special agents of the Bureau of Manufactures abroad, but if it does not give the Bureau enough money to maintain its headquarters work, the other appropriation is largely wasted. The foreign agents may send in reports, but it takes an office force at Washington to handle them, to get them out promptly and to use them effectively.

Up to this time the appropriation for office work in the Bureau of Manufactures has been niggardly—pitifully small in view of the importance of the work undertaken. In their joy over getting money for special agents abroad the trade should not forget to insist that the home office be given the proper support.

OBJECT TO REGULATION

The enforcement of the New York state law against diseased cattle has raised a storm of protest among farmers and dairymen whose cattle have been slaughtered by state inspectors after being found to be diseased. The farmers object to having their cattle killed. Heretofore they have sold milk from tuberculous animals or sold these animals for meat purposes when they could do so without detection. Now that government and state inspection is compelling them to clean up and rid their herds of disease they are howling at the "injustice" of the action. They are willing to have the meat trade subjected to the most rigorous inspection, provided the meat trade stands the loss. But when any of the loss falls on them the shoe pinches on the other foot!

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

PACKING SAUSAGE IN OIL.

In reply to an inquiry from a subscriber of The National Provisioner concerning a method of packing pork link sausage in oil, the following general information is given concerning packing and shipping sausage in oil. It will apply either to the Northern product shipped to the Southern market, or to the product made in the South.

Sausage is packed in oil for shipment to the Southern States and other parts where hot weather is liable to be encountered, with frequently altogether too warm storage. As a rule, prime summer yellow cottonseed oil is used; first, however, having been deodorized, but not bleached. Sometimes prime summer white oil is used, but this is more expensive. The oil preserves the sausage and is used for cooking purposes when the sausage has been all taken out of the package.

These packages should be kept in cold storage and only taken out as required. Practically everything edible is or should be kept in cool places to be at its best, and sausage packed in oil is no exception. There are three kinds thus put up; viz., Bologna style sausage in oil, Frankfurt style sausage in oil, and link sausage in oil. In brine there is a greater variety, such as fresh link, Bologna, Frankfurt and Polish style sausage, liver sausage, smoked link and pork head-cheese.

Sausage in oil is not as a rule made except on orders or for a practically certain demand. The larger packers, having refrigerator cars and branch houses and such cold storage facilities, are the principal manufacturers, and to them the jobbers and dealers in the South and elsewhere have usually looked for their supply.

The material is named and packed according to the new meat inspection law; for instance, liver sausage is named "liver, with beef and pork," and so on. The Bologna and Frankfurt style sausage is made of pork and beef trimmings, hearts, cheekmeat, headmeat, etc. The percentage used is governed by the cost of each and also by a surplus of each, to a certain extent.

The following formula for Bologna style sausage in oil would do for the cheaper grades: Fifty pounds hearts, 25 pounds pork headmeat or cheeks, and 25 pounds beef cheekmeat. For Frankfurt style sausage in oil: Twenty-five pounds pork cheekmeat, 25 pounds hearts, 25 pounds beef cheekmeat and 25 pounds pork trimmings.

No water can be used in the manufacture of sausage to be packed in oil, and only the best kiln-dried flour should be used. Neither can such sausage be cooked in water prior to packing in oil, but must be cooked through in the smoke house, after which it must be cooled off in a dry and well ventilated room, a process which is effected over-night. The following morning cans and oil must be

ready, so the packing can be done quickly.

The sausage is packed in 20-pound and 50-pound lard pails, which must positively be tight, and provided with an inner cover which can be reamed and soldered on perfectly airtight. This top should have a 2-inch cap in the center, through which the oil is run in after the pails have been packed.

The Bologna and link sausage is packed in 50-pound pails at 38 pounds, which, with the oil, makes the required weight. The 20-pound pails are packed at 15 pounds meat and the balance oil. Frankfurts are packed in 50-pound tins at 36 pounds, and in 20-pounds tins at 13 pounds and filled up with oil.

Care must be taken that no air spaces are left in the tins and that they are filled as full as possible. Then the cap is soldered on. Then punch a small hole in the highest part of the cover and press down thereon to exclude any air which might possibly remain in the can, and as soon as the oil begins to run out drop a little solder over the hole and the can is hermetically sealed.

Before shipping test for leaks by putting pressure on the sides of the can. The tins are packed in crates and thus shipped. Make up on orders only and keep in cold storage all the time.

If this material is properly made, packed and handled so that the trade can depend upon its quality and condition, there is a good demand therefor and it is a profitable product to the packer and sausage-maker and is very acceptable to the consumer. The sausage end of the packing business is growing fast and a reputation for good goods and uniform quality cannot but result in a large and profitable business.

PARAFFINE FOR COATING SAUSAGE.

An inquirer asks The National Provisioner for information concerning the use of paraffine in coating sausage. The federal meat inspection law prohibits the use of inedible materials like paraffine except where the product is enclosed in an impervious cloth covering.

The use of paraffine for coating sausage is confined to that put up in cloth solely. The bologna and other products, after being cooked and dried, are dipped in paraffine which has been heated to around 190 degrees Fahrenheit, and allowed to drip until cool enough for the wax to set. There is a special wax on the market used for this purpose which is harder than ordinary paraffine wax and requires greater heat to melt, but when dry will not crack or peel off. It is entirely odorless and sells around 12½c. per pound.

Tests of coating have shown less than 1 per cent. of the wax is used; thus the cost is practically nominal. One test showed

7 pounds used on 980 pounds of bologna, and another showed 5 pounds used on 780 pounds of bologna—both in cloth, of course.

LOADING SHORT RIBS.

The correct way to arrive at the percentage of salt to be allowed on a carload of short rib middles, net 25,000 lbs., is figured on a "sweeping" basis; that is, take several truck loads showing an average amount of salt on the sides and sweep off all the salt—after weighing the meat, of course—then reweigh and arrive at the percentage of salt thereon as follows: Say the truck load weighed 915 lbs. with salt on and 900 lbs. swept, showing 15 lbs. of salt had been swept off the meat, or 1.64 per cent. This, deducted from 100, leaves 99.36, which divided into 25,000 lbs. gives 25,417 lbs., the gross weight of the car.

Thus, if the net average required is 42 lbs. per side, or 596 pieces per 25,000 lbs., the gross average would be 42.64 lbs., or 852.80 lbs. per truck load of 20 pieces. This is an easy system and a correct way of keeping track of average and weight in loading. Following this system, and in addition putting so many truck loads in each bulk in the car, it is next to impossible to make a mistake; thus lots of trouble with railroads and consignees is avoided.

NEW PATENTS.

883,308. Egg Testing Device. Frank W. Gaylor, White Plains, N. Y. An egg testing device comprising a box or case containing a source of electricity, an electric light mounted thereon, a contact device passing through the top of the box or case at one side of the electric light, a tubular hood hinged to the top of the box or case at the other side of the electric light and adapted to be swung into a closed or an open position, so as to inclose or expose said light, said hood, said contact device and said light being in an open circuit which is closed by fully closing the hood and opened by opening the hood.

883,360. Process for the Manufacture of Floating Soap. Anton Stöbe, Harthau, Chemnitz, Germany. The process of manufacturing moldable floating soap, which consists in first melting resin over a slow fire, then removing and stirring the same, then adding to it a fine jet of caustic soda solution of 42 degrees B. previously heated to 144 F. and stirring till the saponified resin becomes crumbly and sandy, then adding same to saponified coconut-oil and stirring over a slow fire to boil for an hour, then removing into shallow vessels in a cool chamber, and finally removing the resinous top portion and mixing same with hot soap-paste, as stated.

Managers, superintendents, foremen, chemists—experts in every department of the packinghouse and allied trades—find the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner a quick and effective means for getting good positions. Watch page 48.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

FOOS COTTON OIL MILL CATALOGUE.

In keeping with the precedent already established, the Foos Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Ohio, has issued one of the handsomest and most informing catalogues of the year. While cotton oil mill men are acquainted with the machinery manufactured by this concern, the new catalogue contains much material hitherto unpublished, descriptive of the latest improvements in the company's Scientific disc hullers, Scientific double shakers, Scientific hull beater and separator, Scientific pneumatic seed cleaner, Scientific hot cake breaker, and Scientific attrition mills. Elaborate half-tone illustrations accompany each description, so that the various devices can be seen at a glance. Complete cottonseed cleaner installations and huller and separation installations are shown and described in detail. A number of pages are devoted to the illustration and description of the various parts of the different machines, and their action and advantages set forth.

The catalogue is printed on a heavy, smooth paper, with an artistic cover done in olive, showing a branch of the cotton plant in bloom. The book is certainly one that no mill man should be without when it can be procured so easily, by addressing the Foos Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio.

PACKERS AND BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

The Columbus Packing Company, Columbus, Ohio, have their new Boss hog scraper in operation now. Mr. J. F. Lawson, of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, installed it last week. The excellent work of the machine from the start proves its efficiency in every respect. The officers of the Columbus Packing Company are well satisfied now that they installed it.

W. W. Hauck, the well-known butcher of Evansville, Ind., has purchased a new market outfit from the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, including one of their Beauty refrigerators, blocks, etc.

Gus and Walter Mayer, the enterprising butchers of Miamisburg, Ohio, have installed new fixtures in their new market. The outfit was furnished by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company and includes a large double Beauty refrigerator, counters, blocks, etc. The Mayers have used a Cincinnati Butchers' Company refrigerator for over fifteen years and they found they could rely on it in any kind of weather; that is the reason they purchased one again of the same firm.

TRIUMPH OPENS ATLANTA OFFICE.

The Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, O., announces the opening of a branch office in Atlanta, Ga., at No. 220 Brown-Randolph Building, with Alton W. Arrowood in charge. Beginning April 1, all business of the company in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and the northern part of Alabama will be transacted from this office. Mr. Arrowood is a Southern man and brings to his new work a knowledge of Southern conditions gained first in the field of practical ice-plant operation and later in consulting work. It is believed that with the central location

of the Atlanta branch office the transaction of the company's business in the Southeastern territory will be greatly facilitated.

In establishing this connection with the Triumph Company Mr. Arrowood gives up his consulting and other work and will devote his entire time to the promotion of the company's interests. Also he will represent the Triumph Electric Company in the State of Georgia, and will be prepared to furnish plans and quotations for motors and generators and for electric plants.

Being on the ground, Mr. Arrowood will be able to come in personal contact with customers and users of Triumph machinery, and for their convenience will hold himself in readiness to furnish complete plans and cost figures for ice, refrigerating and water cooling plants, as well as for installations of refrigerating machinery in special industries. The company invites correspondence on these matters and assures the public that all communications, addressed to its Atlanta office, will have immediate and careful attention.

BARBER REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of Barber refrigerating machinery and equipment by the refrigerating machine department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., are reported as follows:

Sijo Ice Cream Company, Troy, N. Y., ice cream, 10 tons capacity; 10-ton refrigerator, brine system.

Gahanna Dairy Company, Gahanna, O., dairy, 5 tons capacity; 5-ton refrigerator, brine system.

Prosser Ice & C. S. Company, Prosser, Wash., 14 tons capacity; 5-ton ice machine; 4-ton refrigerator, direct expansion system.

William Richman, Sharpstown, N. J., milk and cold storage, 10 tons capacity; brine system.

James McConnell, Carlisle, Ind., creamery, 2½ tons capacity; brine system.

Indiana Springs Company, Mudlavia, Ind., hotel, 5 tons capacity; 1,000 pounds ice; 4-ton refrigerator, direct expansion system.

Rocho Bros., Boone, Ia., ice and cold storage, 50-ton tandem; 15 tons ice; direct expansion system.

EXPORT FREIGHT INFORMATION.

A folder giving a complete list of intended sailings of ocean steamers is issued monthly by H. M. Schwarzschild, export freight broker and forwarding agent, of No. 42 Broadway, New York. In this connection it will interest shippers to know of his special notification system, by which he keeps a consignee advised in his own language, either in English, French, German, Italian or Spanish, of the progress of goods consigned to him, from the time they leave the shipper until they are loaded into steamer. This notification is included in his regular forwarding service without additional expense to shipper or consignee.

YORK REFRIGERATING CONTRACTS.

Recent sales of ice-making and refrigerating machinery reported by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., are as follows:

New Seneca Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., 30-ton refrigerating plant.

Pacific Fruit Express Company, Colton, Cal., one complete 200-ton ice making plant.

Pacific Fruit Express Company, Roseville, Cal., one complete 200-ton ice making plant.

Pacific Fruit Express Company, Las Vegas, Nev., one complete 100-ton ice making plant.

University of Iowa, Iowa city, Ia., one 3-ton refrigerating plant.

Westerberg & Williams, New York city, N. Y., one 65-ton refrigerating plant for Boston Floating Hospital.

Ward Mackey & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., one 30-ton compression side and direct expansion piping.

American Ice Company, Oxford, Md., one complete 10-ton ice making plant.

Brookville Brewing Company, Brookville, Pa., one 30-ton compression side and piping for brewery.

Schneible Company, Chicago, Ill., one 30-ton compression side and direct expansion piping for Chicago Heights Brewery.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., two 400-ton compression sides.

City Ice & Cold Storage Company, Seattle, Wash., one 30-ton and one 10-ton refrigerating compression side, with 20-ton freezing and distilling system and piping for cold storage rooms.

Henry Lohrey, Pittsburg, Pa., one 65-ton compression side.

Susquehanna Ice Company, Baltimore, Md., one complete 50-ton ice making plant.

Utica Sanitary Milk Company, Utica, N. Y., one 30-ton refrigerating plant.

McLean & Bjorlie, Devils Lake, N. D., one 3-ton refrigerating plant.

W. E. Blazier, Lawton, Okla., one 10-ton refrigerating and ice making plant for ice cream factory.

Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., one 20-ton refrigerating and ice making plant.

South Atlantic Packing & Provision Company, Savannah, Ga., one complete 35-ton ice making plant.

J. T. Castles Ice Cream Company, Irvington, N. J., two 40-ton compression sides, 25-ton ice making plant and piping for ice cream factory.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburg, Pa., one 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Coeur d'Alene Brewing Company, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, one 100-ton compression side, 25-ton freezing system and brewing piping.

Interstate Ice & Cold Storage Company, Kansas City, Kan., one 60-ton freezing and distilling system.

Coatesville Cold Storage, Ice & Coal Company, Coatesville, Pa., complete 30-ton ice making plant.

Mrs. F. G. Jennings, Richmond, Va., one complete 20-ton ice making plant.

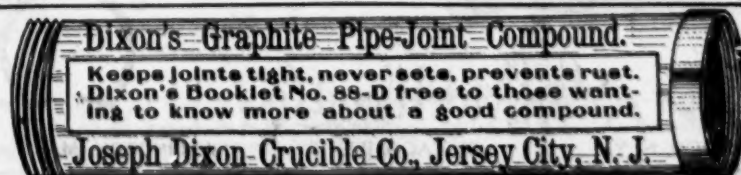
United Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., one 60-ton refrigerating machine.

J. Hungerford Smith Company, Rochester, N. Y., one 30-ton refrigerating machine and direct expansion piping.

Arthur N. Dickson, Slater, Mo., one 20-ton compression side.

Hank Bros., Monongahela, Pa., one 15-ton ice making plant.

Conrad Bernhard, New York City, N. Y., one 20-ton refrigerating machine.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paris, Ky.—The Paris Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500.

New York, N. Y.—The Grand Central Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture ice and ice cream. Samuel Constantine, 54 Market street, I. Stroh, 76 Ridge street, and L. Baner, 221 Madison street, are the incorporators.

Princeton, N. J.—The Cold Springs Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by E. R. Branch, L. J. Applegate and J. C. Applegate.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Farmers' Protective Dairy Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by D. A. Brewer, W. T. Jessup, William N. Parsons and Ralph Swearingin of Canby, A. G. Blair of Bridgeport, and others.

Granite City, Ill.—The Acme Ice, Coal and Supply Company has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock. H. J. Weinrich, M. J. McGuire and A. Robertson are the incorporators.

Portland, Me.—The Natural Milk Products Company, capitalized at \$2,500,000, has been incorporated by E. W. Freeman, E. L. Rachliffe and others of Portland.

New York, N. Y.—The Franz Otto Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. M. Otto, J. N. Wernz and L. Van Pelt.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia White Cross Milk Company has been incorporated by D. B. Chambers, L. O. V. Everhard of

Philadelphia and H. B. Stavers of Ardmore. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

Glenwood, N. J.—The Brown & Bailey Condensed Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture condensed milk and farm and dairy products. D. Bailey, A. E. Bailey and M. G. Bailey are the incorporators.

Baltimore, Md.—The Vacuum Ice Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Petersburg, Va.—The Southern Cold Storage and Provision Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing a cold storage and packing plant. J. A. Gill is president; F. M. Dalton, vice-president, and J. T. Collins, secretary and treasurer.

Bay Minette, Ala.—The City Ice and Light Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock to manufacture ice and electricity, by E. G. Nelson, A. G. Martin and O. E. McMillan.

ICE NOTES.

Fall River, Mass.—Fire practically destroyed six-house plant of North Pond Ice Company on the west shore of North Pond, north of Interlachen. There were 15,000 tons of ice on premises. Plant valued at \$35,000 total loss, with \$14,000 insurance.

Gwynn's Falls, Md.—The Susquehanna Ice Company has made plans for the erection of a 50-ton ice manufacturing plant on the Washington road, near this place.

Brazil, Ind.—Thomas Beggs and W. H.

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Most Water and Air-proof
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F.W. BIRD & SON MAKERS
East Walpole, Mass.

Johnson, of Terre Haute, have purchased a piece of property here on which they will commence the erection of an ice plant to have a capacity of 60-tons daily.

Nelsonville, O.—The Hoster Brewing Company, of Columbus, has leased the ice plant at this place and will operate same.

Las Vegas, Nev.—Work on the new ice plant at this place is to commence soon. The plant is to be of concrete construction and equipped with the latest improved machinery.

Alexandria, La.—The Consumers' Ice and Cold Storage Company's plant, which was erected here last year, and was never finished, having gone into litigation, is to be completed and commence operations by June 1. The stock was bought by J. S. Belt.

Newport News, Va.—William M. Hall, of Pittsburg, Pa., has purchased the plant of the Old Dominion Brewing and Ice Company.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—The Bloomer Ice and Cold Storage Company has let the contract for the new 80-ton refrigerating plant, which will increase the capacity of the plant to 160 tons.

Childress, Tex.—The recently incorporated Childress Ice and Light Company will establish an ice plant of 25 tons' capacity.

Fort Dade, Fla.—Contract for the establishment of an ice plant here is to be let on May 15.

New Decatur, Ala.—C. F. Sugg, of Huntsville, Ala., contemplates establishing an ice plant here.

Shawnee, Okla.—The Western Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently organized, will erect an ice plant of 30 tons' capacity, costing, including building, around \$35,000.

St. James, Mo.—The St. James Ice and Power Company, recently incorporated, will establish an electric light, ice and cold storage plant, the latter to have a daily capacity of from 30 to 60 tons.

MANUFACTURED ICE.

By A. C. Bishop.

(Concluded from last week.)

Regarding the expansion pipe in the ice tank, care must be taken to extract as much oil as is introduced into the system so as not to coat or clog the expansion coils. If a plant has been neglected in this respect, the headers should be disconnected and steam blown through each coil separately. Air should next be blown through each coil to carry out any water which might be lying in the same, due to condensation of steam. To prevent the breaking of pipes in the ice tank, all flanges should be provided with guards. Ice cans frequently get caught on the bolts of flanges, fill up with water, suddenly drop and break a pipe. Plants are shut down for four or five days at a time on this account, to say nothing of the expense of making new brine, adding ammonia to make up for the loss and the possible damage done to ice cans.

Much can be gained by lowering the temperature of the distilled water before filling the cans. The coldest condensing water available should therefore be supplied on the distilled water cooler to bring the temperature down as low as possible before entering the



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CHICAGO, ILL.

ARLINGTON, MASS.



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

fore cooling tank. Distilled water coolers should on this account be kept free of scale. A liberal amount of pipe surface should be allowed in storage tank to obtain a low temperature for the distilled water before entering ice cans.

To Make Good Quality Ice.

Many engineers who have obtained for their plant an exceptional record as to number of tons of ice produced, do not make ice of best quality. They frequently shield themselves by saying that both quantity and quality cannot be had. This is not so. To make good ice, the same conditions should exist in all parts of distilling apparatus at all times, whether in full operation or not.

In selecting a cylinder oil, price should not be considered. High price oil always goes farther and in the long run is the cheapest to use. Much of the trouble arising from oil can be eliminated by cutting down the amount introduced into the system. Oil separation should take place in the exhaust steam separator, as any separation which might be accomplished in skim tanks is unprofitable, due to an appreciable loss of distilled water. The speed with which the ex-

haust steam flows through the separator should be taken into account when determining the size required, and not the size of exhaust pipe.

The pressure and temperature in steam condensers should remain constant or nearly so.

Steam condensers, when permitted to blow violently, carry over oily residue lodged in them, causing water to become oily and the ice grayish in color. When the submerged or enclosed type of steam condensers is used, grayish looking ice is oftentimes attributable to a leak in the steam condenser.

As reboiling is expensive it is desirable to get along with as small an amount as conditions will permit. Sweeter ice can be made with less reboiling when steam condensers are designed to readily liberate foul gases and when operating under a slight terminal pressure.

There is no doubt but what the inner surfaces of the entire distilling apparatus, including coolers, filters and storage tanks, become coated with an oily residue and that each part of the apparatus therefore acts as a partial oil separator. If proper oil is used,

HENRY BOWER Chemical Mfg. Co.

Gray's Ferry Road and 29th St.

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ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY DRY
FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING



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Pamphlets
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field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,
Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuill
& Son.

BUSINESS CHANCES ON PAGE 48.

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however, and the apparatus is given the necessary attention, the system should run an entire season without having to rewash filters or blow out flat coils. Do not meddle with filters or flat coils, unless positively necessary. Storage tanks should serve a twofold purpose, that of cooling the water and that of settling tank. Using the agitator in storage tank, or circulating the distilled water by means of pump through double pipe cooler and tank, is bad practice, as these methods do not permit the settling of impurities, but keep them in suspension, whence they are carried on to the ice cans.

To Make Ice Cheaply.

Whilst we are desirous of obtaining a maximum output and a quality of ice which cannot be questioned, we are more than interested in how to make ice cheaply.

As stated in the beginning, the output has much to do with the cost per ton of ice, for the expenditures for labor, fuel to a large extent interest on investment and taxes go on during shut-downs of short duration.

The labor item will vary, depending upon the wages paid to engineers, firemen and common labor in a particular locality. Then again, the size of plant affects the labor cost more than any other item, which goes to make up the total cost of a ton of ice. Ice plants have a day and night engineer. The number of firemen required is dependent upon the size of the plant and the quality of coal used. A tankman can harvest and pull to one side in ice storage room about 170 blocks when working a twelve-hour shift.

To obtain a minimum fuel cost steam boilers must be kept clean. Much depends also on the temperature of the feed water and the condition of blow off cocks. Leaky blow off cocks should be replaced at once with tight ones, to prevent loss of hot water and a needless expenditure for fuel. When coal is used, engage only firemen who know how to properly distribute the same on the grates. They no doubt demand more pay, but they usually effect a saving many times in excess of the advanced wage.

The manufacturer having an unlimited amount of cold water for condensing purposes is fortunate, particularly so, if the water is not very hard. Plenty of cold water is an asset, as the efficiency of the plant is thereby increased. When water for condensing purposes must be purchased, cooling towers should be installed, as they usually pay for themselves in a very short time.

Oil filters should be used which thoroughly cleanse the oil. Engine and compressor oil, which is ordinarily wasted, can then be used over and over again without any hesitancy. Ammonia of some reputable make should be used and a full charge maintained in machine when in operation.

Supplies should, of course, be purchased as reasonably as possible and those kept on hand which are likely to be needed at once. Much money can be wasted on new ideas. The question the operating engineer should always put to himself before making a change is—Will it make more ice?

The cost of ice, employing our present system, that of can and plate, is pretty well established. The plant of the future, however, will, I believe, make quality ice from natural water, eliminating the distilling apparatus. This is now accomplished with our present plate system, but who will deny but what the plate system is cumbersome, and although from ten to fourteen tons of plate ice is made per ton of coal, the time of freezing different thicknesses of ice is proportional to the square of the thickness, or nearly so.

A freezing system so designed as to make clear blocks of ice of standard sizes from natural water and arranged so as to freeze from four sides inwardly, the cross section of cell having the same dimensions as the cross section of an ice can, would produce ice having the properties of plate ice and cut down the time of freezing required with the plate system to less than that required with the can system. Such a freezing system would represent the highest type of efficiency and when operated in connection with compound condensing engines, oil engines, or gas engines receiving their gas from gas producers, would reduce the fuel cost to a figure beyond our present comprehension.

MEAT PACKER BUYS TANNERY.

The advent of the meat packer into the tanning industry is becoming a fact on the Pacific Coast as well as in the East and Central West. William Taaffe & Co., Inc., one

of the largest wholesale packers of beef and mutton and wool pullers in San Francisco, have purchased the capital stock of the Bayview Hide and Tanning Company, and will hereafter tan their own take-off of hides and sheepskins.

The tannery will be operated independent of the packing house. The plant is one of the most modern on the Pacific Coast, well equipped and complete in every respect. It has a capacity of 400 sides and 1,200 sheepskins daily. The company will tan both chrome and oak bark leathers. The production will be oak sole, harness and skirting, pearl and colored cow, mercury sole, chrome sides and calf upper, chrome sheep, sheep russet and art leathers. The tannery will be under the direction of W. F. Shaw. The business interests of the company will be under the supervision of B. E. Shaw, who has been connected with the leather trade for twenty-one years, and T. J. Harrington, of William Taaffe & Co. Officers and directors are T. J. Harrington, president; B. E. Shaw, vice-president; Eugene Harrington, treasurer; E. J. Taaffe, secretary; W. F. Shaw, director.

Business openings and chances for good investments. See page 48.



Full line of Fittings carried in stock

Our Fittings are Carried in Stock at the Following Places:

YORK MFG. CO.

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We manufacture all machinery and parts needed to equip a complete

Ice or Refrigerating Plant

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Ammonia Fittings of all kinds

Condensers
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We employ over 1,250 men in the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery exclusively. Catalogue sent free on request.

York Manufacturing Co., 1600 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
York Manufacturing Co., 72-76 Trinity Place, New York, N. Y.
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York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
Wagner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
United Iron Works, 231 E. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Iron Works, Second and Jefferson Sts., Oakland, Cal.
United Iron Works, 109 Main St., Seattle, Wash.
Braman, Dow & Co., 239-245 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Fairly Well Held Markets—Strong Undertone—Comparatively Moderate Fluctuations—Restricted Hog Marketing—Cautious European Demands—Improving Business Conditions, However, in Europe—Widened Home Distributions.

The hog products markets for the week have shown dealings of a less intense order than those of two or three weeks before. New demands for investment have been of a restricted order, especially from outside interests. The packers have had the trading more with themselves, or in protecting contracts. The "short" interest has not been pronounced. The "long" interest has been taking small profits, or closing out contracts more than had been the case with it for a few days previously.

Yet it is not clear that the bullish temper is over, and that the market will not be taken hold of again for more firmness than it at present exhibits.

The fact that there was, a few days since, a pause in the excitement, and radical changes to lower prices from the outside figures made within a month, made the outside investor cautious. There is, however, a considerable holding from old deals which has not been liquidated.

The present undertone as to prices is one, in our opinion, of decided confidence and inviting for spasmodic tendencies in the seller's favor.

It is claimed that the export demand is of an unsatisfactory order, and that it needs more settled features for strength than have

been developed latterly, and that because of the slow new export demands and the liberal supplies of both meats and lard over the world, that there is the current hesitancy in strengthening prices.

There is no question that large supplies of meats are held in Europe and this country, and that there is a large supply of meats at our Western packing points, as well as an increasing supply of lard upon them. Indeed, the full stocks of most everything in the hog products line are the most considered of all developments for apprehensions. But the rate of hog supplies are likely to be less than some trade sources expect they will be for the summer marketing, however fairly liberal they may prove to be. Besides the trade conditions in Europe and this country may show a marked improvement, and they are already showing some improvement.

The present liberal stocks of the products in Europe would be modified as factors with the probably increased demand and the possibilities of hog supplies.

The reasoning on the part of a few trade sources is that the long time moderate average weight of the hogs marketed, with the greater number than usual of pigs in the supply, imply a disappointment to traders who are looking for a resumption of a liberal hog marketing with the beginning of May.

The high prices of feedstuffs and the relatively low values on the hog supply have, it is concluded by a few trade sources, urged the surplus supply of hogs forward earlier in the season than usual.

Our opinion is that there will be an ordi-

nary supply of hogs forward in the summer months, but not a distinctly large one by comparison with that of the previous year. We think that the surplus of the conceded materially larger hog supply than that of the previous year from November 1, was shipped forward through the winter months, in the stress of financial conditions and the high prices of feedstuffs, and that there will be ready for marketing through to the fall packing a hog supply that would not prove especially burdensome if demands for the hog products reach near their regular volume.

There are quicker merchandise movements in the European markets, and slightly more favorable business affairs than in the previous week in our home markets. But the all-around situations are not, as yet, sufficiently progressive for stimulation of values of the food products.

There are some products in Europe doing better in price, more as influenced by their modified supplies, and only slightly so by the rate of demands. As instances, the beef fat markets of Europe are at some improvement, as well as cottonseed oil, sesame and peanut oils. The London auction sale for tallow was up in part 6d. and cottonseed oil has gone up, latterly, more than one shilling in the English market. As to hog products, there would be needed materially livelier demands for permanently higher prices because their supply position is, as implied, of a bulky order.

The figuring upon the extent of the productions of the hog products from November 1, show that a decidedly greater supply of both meats and lard has been had than in

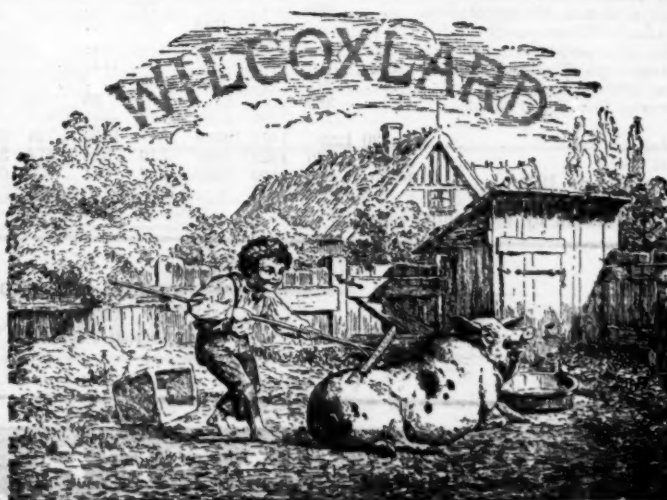
THE W. J. WILCOX

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LARD



the previous season, notwithstanding the marked loss of average weights of the hogs as compared with them, with this season's decidedly larger hog supply.

It is well understood that the consumption of the hog products up to the present time this season in Europe has been materially less than it was in the previous year for the corresponding time. The consumption has been hardly as large this year as it was last season in our own country.

But consumption is now increasing, although only in a moderate way as yet, everywhere, and in that respect there is reason for some confidence concerning prices, and which could be of a more pronounced character. The short supplies of beef cattle and their poorer average weights, in this country, make an added feature for expectations of enlarged wants of the hog products.

The consignments of both meats and lard keep up in full volume, and the European markets generally have full assortments to draw upon. It may be doubted, however, that there is any marked further growth of the late large lard stocks in Europe; this would seem to show an improved distribution of supplies in Europe to the consumers.

There is, however, as is well understood, a larger supply in Europe of the lard, as well as of meats, than ordinarily at this time of the year. There is, also, a moderate growth of stocks at our Western packing centres.

The compounds have been advanced in a radical way in price, by reason of the higher cost cottonseed oil, and oleo stearine, and are now quoted at 7½¢ for car lots. Be-

sides, the compounds are having a very fair demand from distributors.

The radical advance in the prices of the oleo stearine is because of the falling off in fat supplies and decidedly less than usual productions—10½¢. has been made in New York for the oleo stearine.

The cottonseed oil market had advanced from its supply position and manipulation, although now shows moderate reactions.

The hog supply marketed at present is of a moderate order, and is likely to continue so through April. The higher and well sustained cost of hogs should be of benefit to the hog products markets.

Last week's average weight of the hogs received at Chicago was 212 lbs., against 212 lbs. in the previous week, 220 lbs. corresponding week in 1907, and 229 lbs. in 1906.

In New York the export demands are quite moderate for lard, with Western steam quoted \$8.40@8.50. City steam is sold up close; quoted \$8.25@8.37½. Compounds are fairly active at much higher prices; quoted \$7.75 for car lots. Pork is in moderate export demand and firm in price. Sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$15.25@15.75; 300 bbls. short clear at \$16@17; 75 bbls. family at \$16.50. In city meats, increased trading in pickled bellies at firm prices; quoted 8½¢ for 12@14 lbs. average, 9¢ for 10 lbs. average, and 9¼¢ for 8@10 lbs. average.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—Offerings of supplies are moderate. Demands are steady and fair, especially for

barreled lots. The advantage as to prices is distinctly in seller's favor. City extra India mess quoted at \$24.50@25. Barreled mess at \$13@13.50; packet at \$14@14.50; family at \$16@16.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,649 bbls. pork (4,764 bbls. last year); 15,536,187 lbs. meats (10,651,427 lbs. last year); 20,483,742 lbs. lard (15,277,477 lbs. last year). From November 1, 78,526 bbls. pork (82,805 bbls. last year); 263,856,644 lbs. meats (237,937,933 lbs. last year); 340,556,875 lbs. lard (303,054,986 lbs. last year).

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending April 4, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week April 4, 1908.	Week April 6, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 4, 1908.
United Kingdom.	983	1,120	15,913
Continent	160	607	8,450
So. & Cen. Am.	266	317	13,561
West Indies	1,577	2,717	27,555
Br. No. Am. Col.	353	.....	9,358
Other countries	10	3	669
Totals	3,649	4,764	78,526

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.	13,503,197	9,673,318	219,828,528
Continent	1,719,837	459,894	36,866,297
So. & Cen. Am.	77,175	142,125	2,522,750
West Indies	214,686	376,090	4,325,152
Br. No. Am. Col.	292	.....	102,567
Other countries .....	.....	.....	11,350
Totals	15,536,187	10,651,427	263,856,644

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom.	7,594,741	5,871,567	125,389,243
Continent	11,457,020	7,838,131	178,744,140
So. & Cen. Am.	246,129	399,015	12,404,937
West Indies	1,145,721	1,144,564	22,254,589
Br. No. Am. Col.	240	8,400	498,686
Other countries	39,900	217,600	1,235,300
Totals	20,483,742	15,277,477	340,556,875

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,631	6,863,750	7,895,350
Boston	270	3,283,825	1,310,863
Portland, Me.	62	2,792,900	361,500
Philadelphia	419	458,726	7,303,599
Mobile .....	.....	38,600	137,100
New Orleans	258	64,050	286,420
Galveston .....	.....	22,436	1,613,460
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	3,011,900	1,375,450
Baltimore—Report not received.	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,649	15,536,187	20,483,742

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 4, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to April 6, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 4, 1908.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	15,705,200	16,561,000	.....
Meats, pounds	263,856,644	237,937,933	25,918,671
Lard, pounds	340,556,875	303,054,986	37,501,889

OCEAN FREIGHTS.			
	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	17c
Oil cake	9c	7/6	11c
Bacon	10/	15/	17c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	17c
Cheese	20/	25/	48c
Canned meats	10/	15/	17c
Butter	25/	30/	48c
Tallow	12/6	17/8	17c
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/3	17c

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H. M. SCHWARZSCHILD
Export Freight Broker. Forwarding Agent
45 Broadway, New York.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 4, 1908, were as follows, according to H. M. Schwarzschild's report:

Steamer and Destination.	Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Lbs.	Gals.	Cheese.		Pkgs.		Tons. & Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	250	214	.....	37	.....	100
Celtic, Liverpool .....	.....	305	4806	25	376	128	295 9453
Etruria, Liverpool .....	.....	457	975	.....	.....	27	2250
*Massachusetts, London	190	.....	455	60	46	239	715 8645
Majestic, Southampton .....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	933
*Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	600
*Caledonia, Glasgow	735	570	1031	.....	255	.....	187 75
Kansas City, Bristol	35	.....	100	.....	.....	200	3651
Calderon, Manchester	99	.....	274	.....	.....	.....	630 4712
Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	400 9980
Crown of Castile, Hamburg	70	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	350 1100
Vortigern, Hamburg	100	.....	.....	110	200	.....	700 500
Sloterdijk, Rotterdam	5230	1260	230	57	92	.....	1010 6057
Ryndam, Rotterdam	5255	250	170	30	15	.....	764 1300
Zeeland, Antwerp	13210	25	857	300	10	125	95 2505
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1550
St. Laurent, Havre	2601	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	150 240
La Gascogne, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Roma, Marseilles	4379	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	125 700
Hellig, Olav, Baltic	100	.....	870	.....	183	5	550 2500
Konig Albert, Mediterranean	785	.....	1436	.....	.....	.....	80 895
Regina d' Italia, Mediterranean	200	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	15 750
Luisiana, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	15 825
Cretic, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	45 125
San Giovanni, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Laura, Mediterranean	2241	.....	245	30	.....	.....	280 3650
Neuenfels, South Africa	386	.....	.....	.....	25	10	..... 399
Total	24430	13291	1012	12669	817	1250	734 6556 63495
Last week	26328	920	1029	8498	516	1928	574 3646 35166
Same time in 1907	30580	No rec.	2109	7620	527	1034	799 6016 38632

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

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THE DIEM & WING PAPER CO. — CINCINNATI.
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MEMBERS, AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS ASSN.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday was unchanged to 6d. higher, at which 600 casks were sold out of 1,400 casks offered.

There is unquestionably a strong market for the tallow in New York, as well as in the West, although it is a narrow one in the way of trading from outside demonstrations.

It is difficult to do business in the uncertainty of the effect of new government regulations. A shipper is in the same boat as the buyer in making calculations of supplies being satisfactory for contracts yet conforming to the requirements of the government. It is true that there is delayed action on the part of the government to May 1, for new rules to go in force, and that possibly the authorities investigating other denaturing agents may get at some of them less objectionable for use by the soap trade than the foul-smelling materials they had designated for use a couple of weeks since; yet the trade, as a whole, feels that something may develop antagonistic to the trading and until they learn definitely will remain in an uncertain attitude for business.

It could be said, of course, that the home soap trade could fill their kettles with tallow before May 1 if it thought the buying prices at present were favorable. But it must be considered that the soap trade feels that it is in the dark as to the possible effect upon prices by an offering of tallow through the use of denaturing materials unlike that they had been used to; therefore, they would rather wait and see the situation straightened.

Apart from the indicated disturbance there would be the supply position of the tallow as highly favorable to it. There is a comparatively moderate assortment of prime tallow over the country; the productions are steadily less than they were last year. Moreover, the general trade conditions of Europe are improving. With the temper of the European markets there is a prospect of export business.

The supplies of New York city hogshead tallow are only moderate, as steadily sold ahead. There was a resale a few days since of 100 hhds. New York city at 5½¢. and afterwards 25 hhds. sold at 5¼¢. But it would be impossible to buy further under 5¼¢. Weekly contract deliveries made at 5¼¢.

There was a sale last week of 100 hhds. New York city, special, for export, at 5½¢. and charges, but 5¼¢. is now nearer the price. The tierced lots of specials range from 6 to 6¼¢.

The edible tallow shows very small offerings; nevertheless, not much demand. Government inspected has 6½¢. bid, and not government inspected is quoted at 6@6½¢.

The country made tallow has variable prices, and only moderate demands. Sales of 175,000 pounds in lots at 5¼¢. to 5½¢. for common to choice, and exceptional lots at a fraction higher. Most of the trading is around 5½¢@5½¢., for about prime to choice.

The manufactured goods business is somewhat improved, but it is not as good as it was last year at this time. The soapmakers are not carrying, as a whole, as much of a supply of raw materials as usual at this time of the year. The soapmakers would be steady buyers of the tallow with more settled outside conditions. The prices of tallow would be regarded as quite reasonable from the basis of supply if there were ordinary trade conditions.

OLEO STEARINE has been climbing in price in a very rapid way, and seemingly has no limit in near future values. It is a question of supply from fewer and poorer quality of cattle and from the severity of the government regulations, by which the production is materially modified. One sale is no guide for the next, as ¼¢. or ½¢. advance follows easily on any demand. The compound makers must have the stearine. It may be said, however, that the developed excited market is turning attention to supplies in European market. There is only a small lot, as yet, on the way here from Europe. Experience has shown that on account of the requirements in this country importations of the stearine cause a good deal of bother to the traders; therefore, they are against a movement of supplies this way from Europe except as forced by extreme market situations here. It is impossible, of course, to say just where the limit of prices may be on the supplies in this country under the prospective supplies of fat. Our last reported sale in the previous week was at 9¼¢., in New York, since which time the sales have been in this order: 100,000 lbs. at 9½¢., 100,000 lbs. at 9¾¢., 50,000 lbs. at 10¢., and 250,000 lbs. at 10½¢., 100,000 lbs. in Chicago at 10¢., 100,000 lbs. at Missouri River and Chicago at equal to 10¼¢. in Chicago.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—Quieter foreign and home markets; prices are well maintained from the supply position. Rotterdam quotes at 63@64 florins, spot, and 62@63 florins for shipment. New York at 11c. per lb. for extra and 10c. for prime.

LARD STEARINE.—Hard to buy except at higher prices. Not much demand. Quoted at 9¼@10c. per lb.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Steady wants of foreign markets at strong prices. Quoted at 6@6½¢. per lb. for double pressed.

GREASE.—Chicago is relatively higher

than our Eastern markets; therefore not much arriving from the West. Demands in New York are small, and the market is hardly more than firmly held. Quotations: Yellow, 4¼@5c., chiefly 4¾¢.; house, 4¼@4½¢.; bone, 5@5½¢.; brown, 4½@4½¢.; white, 5¼@6½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small demands and nominal market. Quotations: Yellow at 5½¢@5½¢. asked, and bidding scarce and lower than those figures by ¼@¼¢.; white at 5½¢@5½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—Trifle stronger in price through the foreign advices. Demands increase in a very slow way in this country. Quotations: Cochin on spot, 8½¢.; April and May shipments, 7¼@7½¢.; Ceylon at 6½¢. for spot and 6¼@6½¢. for April and May shipments.

PALM OIL.—Slow and unsettled in price. Prime red quoted at 5½¢. spot and 5¼¢. to arrive, and Lagos at 5¼@6c.

CORN OIL has been advanced to \$4.70@4.80 through increased demands and more moderate productions.

LARD OIL.—Sales are slow; an irregular market. Prime quoted at 68@70c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is very slack and in small lots. Quotations: 80@85c. for 20 cold test, 73c. for 30 test, 62@65c. for 40 test, 56@58c. for prime.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 8, 1908, were as follows:

BACON.—Algiers, Algeria, 8,250 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 31,550 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 214,239 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 19,162 lbs.; Bristol, England, 61,734 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 32,180 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 1,775 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 776,166 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 251,350 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 3,175 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 25,473 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 975 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,345 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 642 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,058,803 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 31,897 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 79,341 lbs.; Manchester, England, 66,222 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 2,900 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 20,620 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 32,000 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 18,924 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 346,402 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,396 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 119,389 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 245,750 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,891 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 6,067 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 28,155 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 29,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 6,462 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,359 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,322 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,736 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,066,342 lbs.; Manchester, England, 76,515 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 5,579 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 10,907 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa

(Continued on page 33.)

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil

Pure Alkali

And Materials for all kinds of Soap, can be had
AT THE RIGHT PRICE, from "THE OLD HOUSE"

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CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Members American Meat Packers' Association.

MARCH SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

(Concluded from page 16.)

Kansas City.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	153,911	9,592	289,211	134,156
March, 1907 ...	158,402	7,152	218,103	158,906
For 3 mos., '08.	448,249	31,034	1,127,402	421,225
Same period, '07.	530,503	32,371	735,703	460,763

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	50,588	3,162	31,702	26,007
March, 1907 ...	68,555	1,113	838	45,371
For 3 mos., '08.	145,620	2,006	.....	12,980
Same period, '07.	147,916	2,009	.....	23,311

Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	94,323	6,430	247,509	108,059
March, 1907 ...	89,847	6,039	217,265	113,535
For 3 mos., '08.	263,621	19,386	1,054,071	317,463
Same period, '07.	300,551	24,319	735,629	354,467
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 208 lbs.; March, 1907, 221 lbs.				

*Feeders.

Omaha.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	80,170	.....	241,308	138,714
March, 1907 ...	88,138	.....	198,322	201,369
For 3 mos., '08.	247,182	.....	808,569	364,609
Same period, '07.	279,759	.....	619,539	485,167

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	25,609	.....	34,989	51,472
March, 1907 ...	23,549	.....	1,251	81,364
For 3 mos., '08.	80,610	.....	60,112	169,997
Same period, '07.	73,344	.....	4,371	145,114

Consumed at Omaha.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	52,227	.....	206,319	86,349
March, 1907 ...	62,853	.....	197,071	119,264
For 3 mos., '08.	166,572	.....	748,457	254,612
Same period, '07.	206,415	.....	615,168	337,053
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 230 lbs.; March, 1907, 244 lbs.				

St. Louis.***Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	53,328	.....	191,635	25,503
March, 1907 ...	58,069	.....	170,318	24,721
For 3 mos., '08.	136,544	11,017	709,349	183,754
Same period, '07.	217,404	.....	576,143	105,232

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	11,479	.....	81,635	2,177
March, 1907 ...	14,731	.....	68,653	262
For 3 mos., '08.	41,109	.....	207,641	8,351
Same period, '07.	47,348	.....	194,732	8,487

Consumed at St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	41,849	.....	110,000	23,326
March, 1907 ...	43,338	.....	101,665	24,459
For 3 mos., '08.	138,069	.....	406,066	91,977
Same period, '07.	170,056	.....	391,411	96,745

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

St. Joseph.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	40,352	4,185	200,240	48,821
March, 1907 ...	42,554	2,404	143,119	105,132
For 3 mos., '08.	136,544	11,017	709,349	183,754
Same period, '07.	140,667	10,199	531,620	271,324

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	20,157	873	958	10,064
March, 1907 ...	15,088	59	4,236	21,177
For 3 mos., '08.	57,650	2,294	21,065	44,906
Same period, '07.	46,401	925	6,886	48,267

Consumed at St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	27,278	3,184	198,490	38,100
March, 1907 ...	27,119	2,282	139,010	44,299
For 3 mos., '08.	78,885	8,723	687,681	138,848
Same period, '07.	94,196	9,274	524,734	223,057
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 224 lbs.; March, 1907, 233 lbs.				

Sioux City.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	34,235	602	119,121	2,007
March, 1907 ...	35,064	602	107,278	3,607
For 3 mos., '08.	96,351	1,429	445,928	11,723
Same period, '07.	101,723	1,597	352,691	17,855

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	15,716	47	21,417	23
March, 1907 ...	18,418	600	29,423	628
For 3 mos., '08.	48,812	210	68,328	3,402
Same period, '07.	55,759	599	41,916	6,497

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.

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IN UNITED STATES

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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTON OIL," Louisville.

Consumed at Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	14,862	624	97,287	1,951
March, 1907 ...	16,259	163	86,836	2,984
For 3 mos., '08.	47,539	1,213	877,000	8,231
Same period, '07.	45,934	606	310,775	11,358
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 234 lbs.; March, 1907, 240 lbs.				

St. Paul.***Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	30,419	5,534	106,361	26,010
March, 1907 ...	19,360	4,357	67,027	14,174
For 3 mos., '08.	74,549	.....	416,906	67,942
Same period, '07.	59,379	.....	231,173	48,033

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	20,150	680	30,119	12,102
March, 1907 ...	13,893	869	1,410	14,378
For 3 mos., '08.	40,205	.....	113,583	26,775
Same period, '07.	32,950	.....	11,210	51,710

Consumed at St. Paul.*

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	10,190	3,043	105,913	16,448
March, 1907 ...	6,907	2,628	66,908	16,909
For 3 mos., '08.	26,822	7,509	415,765	37,665
Same period, '07.	22,357	6,995	231,036	42,618
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 185 lbs.; March, 1907, 207 lbs.				

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers and outside packers.

Denver.**Receipts.**

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	24,252	1,352	31,359	22,587
March, 1907 ...	13,091	749	21,181	58,549
For 3 mos., '08.	68,477	3,397	95,649	110,651
Same period, '07.	55,000	3,022	59,260	126,320

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	17,403	161	221	18,173
March, 1907 ...	7,615	130	431	50,164
For 3 mos., '08.	51,447	537	3,443	89,607
Same period, '07.	37,456	1,069	1,253	101,367

Consumed at Denver.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, 1908 ...	5,024	1,106	31,138	5,247
March, 1907 ...	4,891	583	20,750	6,386
For 3 mos., '08.	15,865	2,648	92,207	19,436
Same period, '07.	16,144	1,782	58,038	20,981
Average weight of hogs: March, 1908, 217 lbs.; March, 1907, 230 lbs.				

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

STOCKS OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lards held in Europe and afloat on April 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1908. Apr. 1.	1908. Mar. 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1907. Apr. 1.	1906. Apr. 1.	1905. Apr. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	19,500	12,000	14,000	14,500	21,000	25,500
Other British ports	11,000	12,000	15,000	17,000	11,000	15,000
Hamburg	22,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	14,000	9,000
Bremen	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,500
Berlin	2,000	1,500	2,000	6,000	4,000	1,000
Baltic ports	19,000	14,500	18,500	19,500	16,500	17,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Manheim....	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,500	5,000	1,000
Antwerp	8,000	6,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	6,000
French ports	4,000	3,500	1,400	1,600	1,000	1,200
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	750	500	500	1,000	750
Total in Europe	93,000	80,250	79,900	92,100	79,000	78,450
Afloat for Europe	85,000	115,000	75,000	60,000	85,000	90,000

	1908. Apr. 1.	1908. Mar. 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1907. Apr. 1.	1906. Apr. 1.	1905. Apr. 1.
Total in Europe and Afloat.....	178,000	195,250	154,900	152,100	164,000	168,450
Chicago prime steam.....	53,394	36,526	31,655	28,872	41,767	102,977
Chicago other kinds.....	23,264	20,446	17,566	19,908	11,902	19,575
East St. Louis	2,300	1,700	570	460	1,225	6,426
Kansas City	14,613	16,360	15,061	13,521	8,980	4,562
Omaha	2,797	3,237	3,133	2,823	2,405	1,567
New York	8,891	8,695	7,012	4,809	5,085	5,364
Milwaukee	3,379	3,474	2,380	2,237	776	9,686
South St. Joseph	12,680	8,783	7,436	6,582	5,443	3,911
Total tierces	299,318	294,471	239,713	231,312	241,583	322,518

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Higher Prices and Reactions—Drive Against "Shorts"—Good Undertone from Supply Position—Exporters Did Not Follow the Rise in Prices—Quieter Buying from Compound Makers—Considerable Speculation—Expected Demands from the Fisheries.

Up to mid-week the market was steadily hardening. In Tuesday's trading the most important advance happened of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. At the close of Tuesday's market it looked as if the upward movement would not hold, as begun too soon, while seemingly too pronounced for present conditions of business in the refined. A reaction to lower prices in Wednesday's trading was not surprising.

Nevertheless, the undertone of the market is a healthy one from a supply position. It essentially favors the selling interest, whatever the changes in prices even if too sudden at any time one way or the other.

It is true that the prices of crude at the mills, which are materially higher for the week, if considered alone, would justify even stronger prices for the refined oil in New York.

The conditions of business, however, in the refined oil would not, just now, prompt the degree of strength that should be had for the refined in its usual relation of values with the crude oil.

The urgent buying of some of the refiners of the crude oil, with the closing of the producing season, makes the sentiment concerning the prices of the crude oil a little apart from that for the refined oil.

A little later period of the season could be counted upon by the refiners for all that

could be had out of the refined oil market from its modified supply position.

It has looked this week as though the refined oil at the seaboard was only partly influenced by the prices of crude oil, and that it was handled in some degree against "shorts." The "shorts" did not in material degree get frightened.

The prices of the refined oil, as they were strengthened early in the week, drove out the export buyers and quieted demands from the compound makers. The demands for the cotton oil for the week, therefore, have been more as they covered some large lots of crude, bought by the refiners, apart from the larger speculation. The dull demands were against the refined oil market, and the dropping out of the effort that had been made to support it before Wednesday's trading naturally caused the reaction to lower prices. It is improbable, however, that more than small concessions in prices could happen at any time, and then only temporarily. Sellers could again easily get the advantage.

There is hope of demand in the near future from the Eastern fisheries. That source of buying took last year 40,000 barrels refined and will probably require quite as much as that quantity this season. It would be clear that, in view of the supply position at the seaboard, the demands from the fisheries as they appear will be a good deal of a factor to the market.

The trading in the crude oil at the mills has included, for the week, some 10,000 barrels in the Valley and territories at 35c. in tanks, besides some 3,000 barrels in Memphis at 35c., and 35 tanks, in lots, at

various points, including the Southeast, at 34@35c., essentially all of it in the buying of refiners; in a small way only directly by the compound makers.

The holdings of the crude oil by the independent mills, essentially all mills beyond the leading two companies, was carefully figured about two weeks since as equal to from 140,000 to 150,000 barrels. It will be recollected that there has been considerable business in the crude oil within a fortnight. We have a doubt that the holdings of the crude oil now by the independent mills are, all told, more than equal to 60,000 to 70,000 barrels. The producing season is close to an end.

The statistical position of the cottonseed oil is, of course, highly favorable for selling interests. It is simply a question of the developments of business and of markets for other products allied with it. The fact that there are reactions from bullishness at any time has the significance only of the firmness having been a little premature.

If this had not been a season suffering from financially upset markets in Europe and this country there would have been brought about from various modified supply positions much higher prices than those existing for not only cottonseed oil, but for beef fats and the allied products that are suited to the soap, kettle, as well as for edible purposes.

It is realized that there is a production of cottonseed oil for the season nearly 300,000 barrels less of refined than was had last year. The beef fat productions are markedly less than they were last year. The Egyptian cotton crop was so modified that the seed supplies for shipment thence are probably

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for the season close to 30,000 tons under those of the previous year. Besides, there are the generally largely shortened East India supplies of seeds and nuts, the products of which are ordinarily in sharp competition with cottonseed oil in consumption.

It is clear that by reason of the modified Egyptian and East India supplies English and Continental markets will want quite as much of America's cottonseed oil production as they had in the previous year, despite the unsatisfactory condition of business in Europe. If business conditions improve in Europe the takings of the cottonseed oil from this country will be necessarily larger than those had in the year before.

But buying by Europe for this week has been more of small lots. The Hull (England) market has advanced, however, for the cottonseed oil to 24s. The linseed position of Europe, as an exception, statistically favors buyers, with small declines in prices for the week. The tallow markets of England are at stronger prices and partly at an advance of 6d.

The compound makers are restricted in their buying the cottonseed oil for the week because they have had to put the prices of the compounds up to 7½c. for car lots. There is the extreme cost of 10½c. for oleo stearine and the somewhat higher prices for the cottonseed oil.

It does not seem to make any difference in the rate of consumption of the compounds that their prices are closer than usual to the prices of pure lard; but the better prices of the compounds does modify buying of the distributors of them.

The bleaching grade of the cottonseed oil in tanks has been held at the West up to 40c., against sales early last week at 37c.

The speculation in the refined in the New York market has been mainly in the May and July deliveries. Where the market was bid up in the early part of the week the chance was taken of realizing at profits. There was no particular outside buying of the refined except by the "shorts," and this was of a limited order. It may be that the "short" interest is of considerable moment, but we doubt if it was not all hurried. It is probable, however, that some trade sources are holding very moderate stocks, and that because of it they are hindered in selling extensively; therefore, that they would have to cover in the event of their making large contracts ahead with buying sources.

On Saturday (4th) firmness; considerable selling of May and July. Sales 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, May, 42c., closed 42½c.; 1,500 bbls. July, 42¾c., closed 42½c.; 200 bbls. September, 43½c., closed 43½c.; April closed 41¾c.; June, 42½c.; October, 40½c.; winter yellow, April, 45c.; white, 44c.; off yellow, 41½c.; 42c.

Sales the day before had been 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, May, 41¾c.; 100 bbls. June, 42½c.; 1,200 bbls. July, 42½c.; 100 bbls. September, 43½c.; 100 bbls. good off April, 41c.; 100 bbls. off April, 41c.

On Monday, ¼@½c. higher prices. Sales 3,600 bbls. prime yellow, May, 42½c.; closed, 42¾c.; 1,500 bbls. July, 43c.; 45¼c., closed 43c.; 400 bbls. September, 43¾c., closed 43¾c.; April closed 42½c.; June, 42¾c.; sale 100 bbls. good off yellow, April, 42¾c.

On Tuesday an advance of ½@1½c., with liberal buying of "shorts." Sales 1,700 bbls. prime yellow, May, 43¼c.; closed 43¼c.; 4,700 bbls. July, 43½c.; closed 43¾c.; 44c.; 900 bbls. September, 44c.; closed 44¼c.; 200 bbls. October, 41¾c.; closed 42c.; April closed 43½c.; June closed 44c.; sale of 100 bbls. winter yellow, April, 45½c.

On Wednesday decline in prices of about 1c.; subsidence of "short" demand and free sellers. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, 42½c., closed 42½c.; 600 bbls. May, 43c.; closed 42¾c.; 500 bbls. June, 43c., closed 42¾c.; 1,200 bbls. July, 43c.; closed 42¾c.; 600 bbls. September, 44c.; closed 43¾c.; October, 40c.; 41c.

On Thursday further decline early of about 1c.; closed firm at a recovery of ½c. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, 42c., closed 42c.; 500 bbls. May, 42½c. down to 41¾c., closed 42¼c.; 1,100 bbls. July, 42c.; closed 42¼c.; 700 bbls. September, 42½c.; closed 42½c.; 600 bbls. June, 42c.; closed 42¼c.; October closed 39½c.; good off yellow, April, 40c.; 42½c.; off yellow, 39½c.; winter yellow, 44c.; 45½c.; summer white, 43c.; 45c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 9.—Thirty-five cents was freely bid for crude oil the past few days. Refiners withdrew from the market to-day. Mills have sold considerable crude oil the past week.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 9.—Prime crude oil, 35c. f. o. b. mills. Meal, \$22@23 at mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 9.—Liberal sales of crude oil this week at 35c. for Texas and Valley; think buyers are less active with a prospect for some reaction downward. Meal strong, \$28.50. Cake higher, \$26, long ton, ship's side; offerings light.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 9.—Oil market strong; prime crude, 35c. Choice loose cake, \$27 f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$28.50.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—Cotton oil market excited; 34c. freely bid for prime crude, and rumors of sales at 35c., f. o. b. mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—Oil market quiet and lower; prime crude, 35c. Choice meal, \$23.25@23.50. Hulls, \$5.75@6, loose.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 10.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat stronger. Increased quantities are on the way. New demands are very moderate. Butter oil, 32 florins; 30½ florins for prime summer yellow; 28 florins for off oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 10.—Cottonseed oil market is held firmly because of the increased cost of importations. Trading is slow. Off oil at 57½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 10.—Cottonseed oil market shows some reselling at firmer prices. Developments firm; not large supplies awaited. Quoted at 58½ francs for prime summer yellow and 66 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 10.—Shortened seed supplies and productions tend to firm prices. Increased demands. Off oil at 24s. 3d.; prime summer yellow, 25s.; butter oil at 26½s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 10.—Cottonseed oil market is more firmly held with a light amount of business. Quote off oil at 49 marks; prime summer yellow, 50 marks; white and butter oil, 54 marks.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 9, 1908.—During the past week the market touched a new high level, May having scored the heaviest advance, selling up to 44c. July, on the other hand, was not so strong, caused by the heavy selling of profit-takers. When that month reached 43¾c. bid, almost unlimited quantities seemed to be for sale at 44c., which demonstrated the heavy speculative long interest in that month. This was on Tuesday. Since then the main support of the market withdrew entirely and a scramble to sell ensued on the part of longs who had overstayed the market, and with no buying power left prices declined rapidly, May selling as low as 41¾c., and July 42c. We think, however, that the present decline is only a healthy temporary reaction, as there is beyond doubt only little oil held either by

mills or refiners. This was clearly demonstrated by May oil selling over July. This reversed position of a week ago, when May sold at a discount of 1c. under July. Europe is still out of the market except for choice oils.

Crude has also had a heavy advance, selling up to 35@35½c., but has so far not followed the decline in refined, the mills having apparently sold enough on the advance to be in a position to hold what little they have or will make the balance of the season. Market for prime summer yellow cottonseed oil closed to-day as follows: April, 42c. bid, 42¼c. asked; May, 42¼c. bid, 42½c. asked; June, 42¼c. bid, 42½c. asked; July, 42¼c. bid, 42½c. asked; September, 42¼c. bid, 43c. asked; October, 39½c. bid, 40c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45c.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ABROAD.

The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington has just issued a new edition of "Cottonseed Products in Foreign Countries," which contains about 100 pages of new material of great interest to the trade. This added matter comprises reports from consuls and special agents abroad, all of which have appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time. But in this volume they are grouped together and the book should be a beneficial reference work for those interested in promoting our foreign trade and the general prosperity of the industry. The original volume was issued by Chief Carson of the Bureau for distribution at the time of the Jamestown convention, last May. The revised edition is now available, showing exports to December 31, 1907, and it may be had upon application to John M. Carson, Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington, D. C.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 8, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.		Since Sept. 1, 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Port.	For Week. Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	25	5
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	100	—
Abo, Russia	—	—	20
Acapulco, Salvador	—	6	71
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	9
Alexandria, Egypt	275	8,201	568
Algiers, Algeria	439	6,754	6,789
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	468
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	4
Antigua, West Indies	—	36	393
Antofagasta, Chili	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	25	5,308	2,235
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	340	68
Azua, West Indies	—	—	206
Bahia, Brazil	—	93	—
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,034	660
Beirut, Syria	—	163	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	125
Berbee, Br. Guiana	—	—	84
Bergen, Norway	25	715	800
Bismarck, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	13
Bombay, India	—	1,030	143
Bone, Algeria	—	3,061	1,045
Bordeaux, France	—	75	100
Braila, Roumania	—	924	340
Bremen, Germany	—	50	15
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	24
Bridgetown, W. I.	25	100	75
Bristol, England	—	4,075	1,120
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	60	—
Bucharest, Roumania	—	11	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	68	—
Callao, Peru	—	4	—
Calcutta, India	359	1,560	1,302
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	11	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	293	306
Cayenne, French Colony	—	—	8
Ceara, Brazil	—	118	—
Cebu, Honduras	—	2,135	528
Christiania, Norway	—	175	75
Christiansand, Norway	—	91	219
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	189	44
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	23	726	631
Colon, Panama	—	5	29
Conakry, Africa	440	5,976	—
Constantinople, Turkey	50	951	275
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	73	192
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	139	30
Cork, Ireland	—	118	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	24	14
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	29	—
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	—

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Dantsig, Germany	—	1,275	2,133
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	75	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	12	66	62
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,450	1,275
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	150
Dublin, Ireland	—	900	1,540
Dundee, Scotland	—	100	—
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	1,260	150
Flume, Austria	—	50	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	977
Frederickshald, Norway	—	55	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	23	—
Galatz, Roumania	250	2,961	2,275
Genoa, Italy	225	9,818	9,692
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	232	195
Gibraltar, Spain	—	250	3,850
Glasgow, Scotland	—	11,473	2,673
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	7
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	299	800
Granada, Spain	—	—	37
Grenada, West Indies	—	51	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	3,284	2,400
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	20	—
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14
Hamburg, Germany	—	8,679	2,261
Havana, Cuba	13	653	4,060
Havre, France	2,466	22,682	13,261
Helsingfors, Finland	—	30	—
Hull, England	—	125	75
Jagats, West Indies	—	18	—
Jamaica, West Indies	—	10	—
Kalmar, Sweden	—	55	—
Kingston, West Indies	64	1,947	1,561
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	690
Kustendil, Roumania	100	935	1,400
Lagos, Portugal	—	10	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	9	306	75
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	39
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,338	3,108
Leith, Scotland	—	125	—
Liverpool, England	25	6,258	1,768
London, England	—	9,148	5,226
Macoris, San Domingo	—	629	306
Madras, India	—	5	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	260	—
Malta, Island of	23	2,148	1,967
Manchester, England	90	1,428	3,350
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	20	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	17	15
Marseilles, France	4,006	119,407	38,647
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,257	704
Masawa, Arabia	—	122	67
Matanzas, West Indies	—	5	583
Melbourne, Australia	—	469	39
Messina, Sicily	—	47	—
Mexico, Mexico	—	6	6
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,206	2,350
Nantes, France	—	100	2,350
Naples, Italy	—	255	450
Newcastle, England	—	250	40
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	51
Oran, Algeria	—	2,040	1,318
Oruro, Brazil	—	—	42
Panama, Panama	—	105	61
Para, Brazil	—	75	10
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	26	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	900
Philippville, Algeria	—	—	131
Piraeus, Greece	—	20	—
Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	—	40
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	56	21
Port au Prince, West Indies	7	67	33
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	5
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	6	—
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	55	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	6	166	154
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	12	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	601	39
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	—	4
Port Said, Egypt	—	133	75
Progreso, Mexico	—	273	5
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	1,055	132
Ravenna, Italy	50	1,500	—
Riga, Russia	—	—	7
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	74	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	5,337	3,454
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	334	119
Rotterdam, Holland	1,360	35,532	22,067
St. Croix, West Indies	—	5	35
St. John's, N. F.	—	74	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	130	121
St. Lucia, West Indies	—	83	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	4	—
Salonica, Turkey	100	608	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	10	6
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	485	213
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,541	1,554
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	3	—
Santiago, Cuba	17	132	1,028
Santos, Brazil	14	1,481	1,512
Saranillo, Colombia	4	4	—
Sekondi, West Africa	—	20	10
Shanghai, China	—	—	14
Smyrna, Turkey	—	70	—
Southampton, England	—	1,069	625
Stavanger, Norway	25	440	170
Stettin, Germany	—	2,524	5,904
Stockholm, Sweden	—	274	80
Sydney, Australia	—	129	9
Talcahuana, Chili	—	—	202
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6
Tangier, Morocco	—	—	100
Tonberg, Norway	—	225	—
Trieste, Austria	125	6,171	1,953
Trinidad, Island of	14	453	165
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	350
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	303	125
Valparaiso, Chili	—	608	2,296
Venice, Italy	1,500	9,757	11,071
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	308	95
Victoria, Brazil	—	19	—
Wellington, New Zealand	—	15	45
Yokohama, Japan	—	98	38
Totals	12,785	336,019	187,014

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	430	6,710	0,311
Belfast, Ireland	—	2,980	315
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	—	290
Bordeaux, France	—	—	775
Bremen, Germany	100	1,875	5,365
Bristol, England	—	—	525
Christiania, Norway	—	—	600
Colon, Panama	—	5	512
Copenhague, Denmark	—	9,350	4,025
Dublin, Ireland	—	280	295
Dunkirk, France	—	—	830
Genoa, Italy	—	8,785	752
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,350	2,250
Hamburg, Germany	—	28,155	16,572
Havana, Cuba	545	2,610	1,568
Havre, France	—	2,909	10,071
Hull, England	—	—	135
Liverpool, England	—	18,283	13,607
London, England	—	10,830	13,425
Manchester, England	60	1,330	980
Marseilles, France	—	12,315	19,350
Newcastle, England	—	200	—
Port Barrios, Central America	—	—	131
Rotterdam, Holland	9,354	63,500	75,591
Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	663	—
Trieste, Austria	—	450	50
Venice, Italy	—	100	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,293	179
Totals	10,289	160,123	177,423

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	750	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	109
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	7,116
Havana, Cuba	—	—	436
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
London, England	1,020	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	800	1,100	—
Reval, Russia	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	6,950	15,786	45,663
Tampico, Mexico	—	60	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,627	6,760
Totals	8,770	26,943	63,275

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	420
Bremen, Germany	—	300	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	190
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	3,140
Havre, France	—	1,730	800
Liverpool, England	—	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	4,795
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Totals	—	7,110	9,605

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	375
Hamburg, Germany	—	730	612
Liverpool, England	—	51	—
Totals	—	1,081	1,062

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	27	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	120
Bergen, Norway	—	268	—
Bremen, Germany	—	108	9,405
Christiania, Norway	—	2,321	—
Christiansand, Norway	—	104	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	266	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	106	—
Genoa, Italy	—	735	213
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,271	4,565
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,742	3,259
Havre, France	—	5,078	1,929
Kalmar, Sweden	—	59	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	525
Malmo, Sweden	—	323	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,275	39,018
Stavanger, Norway	—	253	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	107	—
Tonberg, Norway	—	163	—
Trieste, Austria	—	258	106
Totals	—	45,019	58,668

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	100	100	3,090
London, England	—	—	56
Rotterdam, Holland	—	137	200
Totals	100	237	3,646

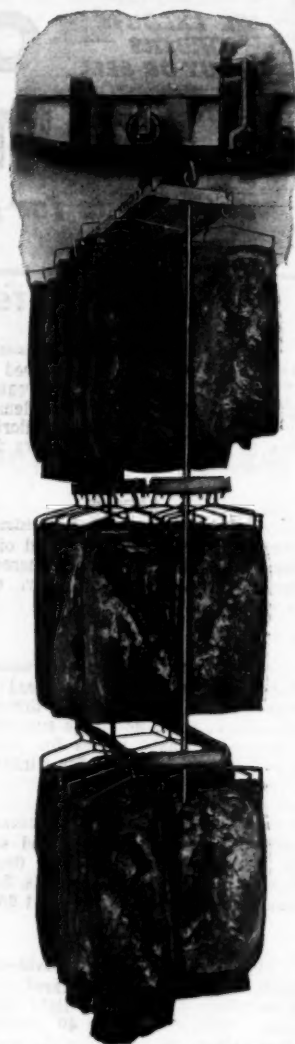
From All Other Ports.

Canada	842	12,902	13,399
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	800
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	200
Totals	443	12,503	13,899

Recapitulation.

From New York	12,785	336,019	187,014
From New Orleans	10,289	160,123	177,423
From Galveston	8,770	26,943	63,275
From Baltimore	—	7,110	9,605
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,062
From Savannah	—	45,019	58,668
From Newport News	100	237	3,646
From all other ports	842	12,902	13,899
Totals	82,780	598,434	514,502

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Packers continue to hold very strong in their prices on all kinds of hides, but there is apparently little demand at the prices now asked, as very few sales are being reported. Tanners continue to hold off from buying and do not see anything in the leather situation to warrant them in following up the sharp advances made by the packers on hides. Native steers are held above buyers' views, and consequently no sales are being reported. Two of the packers are still talking 11c. for January natives and others are holding at 10½c. for Aprils and want at least 10c. for February and March. One packer says he declined a bid of 10½c. for Aprils. The packers who do not have tanning contracts are more inclined to keep their hides sold up than the others. One big packer, who was asking 11c. for January natives, is now talking very strong and is not offering them. Stocks on hand of all weights of Texas, Colorados and branded cows are small, and this is causing more demand for butt brands, which have been rather neglected of late. Texas steers are firm and in good request. One packer has sold three cars of all weight Texas of February and March salting from St. Joe, Kansas City and St. Louis, and is reported to have secured 11½c. for heavies, 10½c. for lights, and 9½c. for extremes. The packer who sold late March and early April heavy Texas alone from Fort Worth at 12c. is asking 11c. and 10c. for his light and extreme Texas there. Butt brands are in more demand, and bids of 9½c. have been declined for all the desirable average weight butt brands here, which are held at 10c. Heavy average lots could be obtained at 9½c. Colorados are firm and closely sold up, with packers asking 10@10½c. for more. Branded cows are also firm at 9c. for late salting Southwestern lots, but Northerns are not wanted at 8½c. Native cows are firmly held, but no trading is reported. Some packers offer early April light cows at 9c. and heavies at 9½c., but one has withdrawn all his old native cows of previous to January salting from the market and is not offering late salting light cows. Native bulls continue to be held at 8½@8¾c. and branded bulls at 7½@7¾c.

Later.—The market is firm. January and February butt brands are reported sold in Kansas City today at 10c. One big packer is reported to have sold 10,000 to 15,000 heavy native cows at 9½c., but this is believed to be a shipment to this packer's tannery, as the packer was reported above as withdrawing his cows from the market.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There continues to be a firm market, with slightly more trading. Buffs have been established at ¼c. advance over last week's prices, and a sale of three cars of late receipt buffs running slightly over half seconds has been made at 7½c. and 6½c. Dealers here are now declining to offer No. 1 buffs alone at 7½c., as they are not able to sell No. 2's alone at over 6c. Dealers at Southwestern points are asking for bids of 7c. and 6c. f.o.b., or at 6¼c. flat f.o.b., but there are less offerings from the Northwest, where hides run less to seconds than at Missouri River points. Heavy cows are generally held at 7½c. and 6½c., but no sales have as yet been reported at over 7½c. and 6½c., and some dealers are declining to offer heavy cows at present. Extremes continue almost entirely neglected. Some fairly good lots might bring 7½c., but most of the present offerings are not quotable over 6¼@7c. Heavy steers are in small supply and firmly held at 7½@8c., according to lots and date of salting. There has been an unusually small kill of steers of late. Heavy bulls are also firmly held at various prices, according to lots, ranging from 6¼@7½c. Some sections report very light receipts of bulls.

CALFSKINS.—Most tanners are disinclined to operate now that it is about too late to turn out colors and the general market is quiet and easy. Chicago city skins are held at 12½c. and outside cities in bundled condition are also held at 12½c., but ordinary outside cities are obtainable at 12¼c. Country skins are selling on a range of 11½@12c., as to lots. Present receipt kips are held at 7@7½c., but are dull. Deacons, unchanged, 70@75c. and 90@95c.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a little more trading being reported, and sales of packer shearlings have been made at 35c., and the asking price of 40c. was obtainable. A year ago this time packers shearlings brought 60@65c. A prime lot of packer lambs has been sold at \$1.20 and Mexicans brought 92½c. Packer sheep are quoted at a range of \$1.20 to \$1.35. Country pelts are steady at a range of 60@81.10, with most sales of fresh butchers at 80@90c.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some small lots of Central Americans, etc., are reported moved, but no large sales are being made, as offerings of common varieties on the market are very light.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is more trading here, but definite information concerning sales has not as yet been obtained. One packer reports selling 7,500 steer hides here consisting of about 5,000 natives and 2,500 branded and says that the natives and branded both brought the same prices and these prices were about 1c. over what was secured a month ago. An outside small

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packer has sold 2,000 native steers running back to last summer.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Trade locally in hides continues quiet, but prices hold firm. One sale is reported of a car of Penn. all No. 1 stuck throat buffs at 7½c. New York State cows in car lots are held at 7c. flat as a rule, but some lots could be bought at 6¾c. Calfskins are weak. One buyer who, about two weeks ago, purchased two lots of countries, estimated to be about 3,000 and 4,000 skins respectively, but not stipulating any quantity in the order, got 6,000 skins from one shipper and 8,000 from the other. New York City skins are about top at \$1.25, \$1.55 and \$1.75, and some buyers refuse to pay these prices. Some English city skins arriving here are being taken at \$1.15 for 5 to 7's, and \$1.45 for 7 to 9's on orders placed awhile ago. One party has refused to sell a car of heavy steers at 8c. and a car of heavy bulls at 7c. selected. Both cars contain fall and early winter hides.

Boston.

Bufs are firm at 7½c., with some Ohio shippers asking 7¾c. Southerns are quiet and steady at a range of 5½@6¼c., according to lots. Some Canadian country hides reported offered at 5½c. f.o.b. shipping point in bond. A sale is reported made of 8,000 Middle West buffs made for export by a Boston broker.

HORSEHIDES.—Countries, \$3.40@3.50; cities, \$3.55@3.65.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 27.)

Rica, 1,120 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,239 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 2,460 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 8,012 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 23,177 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,130 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,000 lbs.

LARD.—Algiers, Algeria, 7,550 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 51,569 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 71,061 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 13,618 lbs.; Bristol, England, 81,200 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 8,457 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 70,250 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 1,288 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 4,050 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 1,500 lbs.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 68,945 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 14,731 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 12,865 lbs.; Coatzacoalcas, Mexico, 2,400 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 18,475 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 76,893 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 8,948 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 80,930 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 107,685 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,700 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 27,850 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,588 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 174,887 lbs.; Havre, France, 135,495 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 797,973 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 2,750 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,822 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 11,837 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 921,997 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 156,494 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 10,000 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 21,000 lbs.; Manchester, England, 437,079 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 111,251 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 26,571 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 9,800 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 23,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 93,942 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,087 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 42,987 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,048,896 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 150,165 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 40,634 lbs.; Southampton, England, 83,225 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 57,200 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 105,400 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 470,820 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 88,265 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 4,977 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 22,440 lbs.

PORK.—Cape Town, Cape Colony, 11 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 8 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 115 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 5 tes., 70 bbls.; Melbourne, Australia, 50 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 395 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 243 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 17 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 199 bbls., 30 tes.

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There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with *Retsof* usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PA.

or

CHICAGO

Chicago Section

Average weight of hogs last week was 212 pounds.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 4, averaged 8.67 cents per pound.

Quite a difference to-day from a year ago to-day in the value of a No. 1 sixty-pound steer hide—\$4.50 and \$7.50, respectively.

The balloon idea in political campaigning is not a bad idea, providing in many instances the balloon keeps going and never returns.

South Water street is keeping up the price of No. 3 stuff, rounds, chucks and plates being 8c., 7½c., and 5½c. per pound, respectively.

The Stock Yards branch of the South Side "L" is now in operation, and visitors can now take any South Side train downtown to the Yards.

Chas. A. Kerber, of the Kerber Packing Company, Elgin, started for Corpus Christi, Texas, this week with the intention of purchasing some ranch lands.

While fresh meats are high, No. 1 pickled hams, 16 lbs. average, could be bought loose in car lots during the week at 9 cents. Nothing outrageous about that.

Chas. Hollenbach, the well-known sausage manufacturer, was last week elected a director of the West Side Trust & Savings Bank, vice Ira N. Morris, resigned.

Choice to prime cattle brought from \$6.50 to \$7.50 during the week, choice to fancy hogs \$6 to \$6.50, and good to fancy lambs \$7.50 to \$8 per hundred pounds.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.

Commission Merchants

GRAINS AND PROVISIONS

W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President
W. S. Booth, Secretary.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

S. J. WELLS

Commission Buyer of Live Hogs

189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO

Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

W. J. GIBSON & CO.

240 La Salle Street CHICAGO.
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,
COTTON SEED OIL.

Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-
Balls, Glue Stock and all Packing
House Products.

Our Prices are Up to Date.

No reporter on earth could attempt to discuss the provision market if he didn't have the magic name of Cudahy to work on. Just as essential as Armour and Patten in grain.

Seattle is likely to get the proposed big packinghouses instead of Portland. The property owners of the latter place, it is said, are opposed to any more packing plants there.

Denmark is having a meat inspection spasm. Its Minister of Agriculture pulled a new one on the Folkething the other day. The Folkething is evidently something bigger'n him.

Good guessers seem to incline to the belief livestock prices have reached the limit. Very few can see higher prices, though many believe close to current figures will prevail for some time.

Tuesday being election day, there was no session of the Board of Trade. Unusual interest was manifested in this election, and many serious fights occurred in the several bitterly contested wards.

The wheat market is described as vacillating quite a few. Experts (at talking, anyhow) say: "Sellers should guard against an oversold condition of the local trade." Dissect that for yourselves. It sounds portentous.

Mr. S. L. Henkle, of the St. Paul Tannery, tanners of pig-skin insoling and hog-skin collar leather, was a visitor during the week and exhibited some interesting samples of tanned hog-skin. He uses principally fat back skins, and seldom the whole hide.

The Prince Edward Island legislature has voted to exclude all automobiles from the province on the ground that they are a menace to public safety. They're nothing so tame as a menace here; they just kill 'em outright, without any menacing about it.

The city government has apologized to the N. K. Fairbank Company on behalf of the Water Department, which had stated that this concern was using six defective meters knowingly. It was afterwards proven the company had no knowledge whatever of the deficiency.

What is claimed has never before happened in Chicago, happened this week when a car

(the head car of a South Side "L" train) left the structure and fell into the street at Forty-third street on Tuesday morning. Being a smoker there were only men in it, and not many, as the train was going from the city. None were killed, but all were more or less severely injured. Cars have left the track before, but did not fall into the street.

Within the past few weeks a freak steer and a freak pig arrived at the yards, and this week a freak horse. The animal, a mare, about eight years old, weighed about 1,250 lbs., and stood 15½ hands high, and was of exceptionally good build. The remarkable thing about her, however, was the immense coat of hair she carried, similar to that of the buffalo in color and general appearance. It was about 5 inches long and curled into a regular mat all over her body, from her ears to her heels. Of the hundreds of thousands of horses received here, nothing like her has ever been seen before. A bid of \$500 stands for her, but she may be sold at auction.

An elaborately illustrated book has been issued by the Board of Trade explaining its purposes and dealings. As the short side of the market is always looked upon with suspicion by those who know nothing about technicalities, a little inside knowledge may not be out of place. This book, called "The Short Side of the Market," gives such knowledge. "The public has never fully comprehended the theory which underlies trading on the 'short' side of the market," it says. "A trader sells grain which he does not actually possess and contracts to deliver it at a future time. Necessarily such a transaction must be equated by a purchase of an equivalent quantity before the time of delivery. Though 'short' trading is sometimes called 'fictitious,' it is by no means different from the practices which prevail in every business. A United States silver certificate is not metal, but it represents a quantity of specie in the treasury equal to its face value. The 'short' sale may not at this moment be represented by grain actually on hand in Chicago, but the grain is on hand in some of the world's markets, and in due time the seller will make a delivery—that is to say, give the buyer a warehouse receipt calling for the actual grain. In essence the transaction is the same as a dairyman's contract to supply butter or milk for the coming year. He cannot have on hand now the whole quantity sold, but he will obtain it from time to time as needed to meet his contract."

R. H. TAIT

L. C. NORDMEYER

Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co.,

Refrigerating Engineers and Contractors

WRIGHT BUILDING
ST. LOUIS

Ice Plants, Cold Storage, Street Pipe Line

BREWERIES AND ABATTOIRS DESIGNED,
SUPERVISED AND CONTRACTED

Existing Plants Improved and Supervised

Increase Your Profits!

Let Us Show You How

You cannot afford to miss success by making mistakes.

Forget **one** charge sale—and you've lost the profit on **ten** cash sales.

Forget **one** payment on account—and you've lost a customer who would come **ten** times again to buy.

One dishonest or careless clerk can offset your profit on the sale of **ten** others.

A National Cash Register Increases Accuracy

The difference between accurate handling of transactions in any store and inaccurate handling of money and credit, is the difference between success and failure.

You know that absolute accuracy in yourself and your clerks not only insures **you** that you get all the money taken over the counter, but it makes new trade for your store because your reputation for care and exactness is spread all over the city.

A National Cash Register Makes Money for You

620,000 storekeepers are using these registers because they save money and bring new customers.

Our new 1908 model lets you know each night exactly how your business stands. It does a lot of other things which we will be glad to explain to you. It will pay you to investigate our registers.



No. 592-9. 1908 Model

This is a new model and is the most complete register ever manufactured. It has nine separate adding counters and nine separate cash drawers. **Nine registers in one.**

Keeps record of each clerk's sales apart from a total of all the sales. Records number of customers each clerk has waited on, and also the total number of customers. Has counters for "Received on Account," "Charge," and "Paid Out." Prints itemized record under lock and issues check.

Each drawer is provided with a different-toned bell so that each clerk can tell if his drawer is opened by another. Drawers can be locked when clerks are at lunch or out of the store.

The new model is equipped with time printer to print the time of day to the minute when a sale is made. It can also be used for recording the time of arrival and departure of clerks. It also has an autographic attachment which is very valuable in making records of goods wanted or articles called for that are not carried in stock.

Our Great Guarantee

We guarantee to furnish a better Register for less money than any other company in the world.

We make registers suitable for all kinds of stores. Prices, \$15.00 up—on easy monthly payments if desired.

Send us a postal and one of our salesmen will call when next in your vicinity and show you how simple, as well as how complete, our Registers are. He will also explain how you can increase your **cash** sales.

Write To-day.

The National Cash Register Company
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

(1)

The
National
Cash Register Co.,
Dayton, O., U.S.A.

Please send me complete information about National Cash Registers that would be adaptable to my business.

Name.....
Business.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
No. of Clerks..... Remarks.....

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS TO-DAY.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calfs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 30.....	29,233	1,574	44,241	18,861
Tuesday, March 31.....	9,917	4,837	14,261	13,646
Wednesday, April 1.....	18,114	3,451	24,508	13,112
Thursday, April 2.....	6,884	2,302	18,243	9,438
Friday, April 3.....	1,787	516	17,429	5,471
Saturday, April 4.....	43	3	10,516	1,392

Total last week.....	59,978	12,683	129,258	61,920
Previous week.....	55,549	10,492	123,499	66,928
Cor. week 1907.....	52,708	10,338	107,339	79,433
Cor. week 1906.....	51,471	12,435	142,060	93,842

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calfs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 30.....	9,932	9	17,512	6,736
Tuesday, March 31.....	3,227	47	7,088	6,057
Wednesday, April 1.....	5,516	.....	8,272	2,939
Thursday, April 2.....	6,199	129	10,151	4,918
Friday, April 3.....	4,429	64	8,288	3,156
Saturday, April 4.....	533	.....	5,819	1,366

Total last week.....	30,836	240	57,130	25,193
Previous week.....	29,323	271	62,806	26,749
Cor. week 1907.....	24,760	267	50,918	23,519
Cor. week 1906.....	24,440	70	44,734	29,562

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calfs.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	850,127	90,306	2,773,279	878,483
Year ago.....	848,206	93,024	2,142,236	1,075,746

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 4.....	429,000
Week previous.....	394,000
Year ago.....	353,000
Two years ago.....	432,000

Total to date.....	8,828,000
Same period, 1907.....	6,790,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week April 4, 1908.....	153,800	318,400	146,000
Week ago.....	146,900	285,900	154,300
Year ago.....	141,200	274,300	193,700
Two years ago.....	144,900	338,400	177,700

Total, year to date.....	2,024,000	6,607,000	2,002,000
Same period, 1907.....	2,217,000	5,271,000	2,570,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 4:	
Armour & Co.....	19,100
Swift & Co.....	12,200
Anglo-American.....	4,100
Boyd-Lunham.....	2,200
H. Moore & Co.....	1,500
Continental P. Co.....	.....
Hammond & Co.....	4,300
Morris & Co.....	4,200
Roberts & Oakie.....	2,100
S. & S.....	8,500
Western Packing Co.....	6,400
Omaha Packing Co.....	.....
Other packers.....	8,300

Total.....	72,900
Week ago.....	68,200
Year ago.....	83,700
Two years ago.....	94,800
Total for year to date.....	2,127,400
Same period, 1907.....	1,806,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 4, 1908.....	\$6.45	\$6.08	\$6.25	\$7.70
Previous week.....	6.40	5.36	6.35	7.75
Year ago.....	5.35	6.78	5.85	7.90
Two years ago.....	5.00	6.44	5.20	6.10
Three years ago.....	5.40	5.34	5.40	7.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.75@7.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.75@6.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	5.00@5.65
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.50@7.19
Plain to fancy cows.....	5.25@6.25
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25@6.50
Fair to fancy feeders.....	4.00@5.00
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.00
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50@3.50
Canners.....	1.50@2.50
Common to choice bulls.....	2.75@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	4.00@6.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.00@6.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$5.85 @6.00
Mixed packers and barrows, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.05 @6.20
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 6.15 @6.25	
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.12½ @6.25
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 250 lbs.....	6.10 @6.20
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	3.25 @5.00
Throw-outs, all weights.....	4.00 @5.09
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	4.50 @5.35
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	5.35 @6.00

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$6.00@7.00
Fair to good wethers.....	5.25@6.50
Fair to prime ewes.....	6.50@6.75
Fed wethers.....	5.50@7.00
Clipped wethers.....	5.25@7.00
Fair to good native lambs.....	5.75@7.50
Good to fancy native lambs.....	7.50@7.75
Fed lambs.....	7.50@7.90
Clipped lambs.....	6.25@7.35
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@7.50
Cull lambs.....	4.50@6.00
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Yearlings.....	6.50@7.30
Breeding ewes.....	3.50@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$13.27	\$13.35	\$13.10	\$13.30
July.....	13.60	13.70	13.50	13.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.30	8.30	8.25	8.27
July.....	8.50	8.55	8.47	8.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.12	7.15	7.07	7.12
July.....	7.40	7.42	7.35	7.42

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	13.32	13.37½	13.27½	13.32
July.....	13.60	13.72½	13.60	13.67½
September.....	14.10	14.10	13.95	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.27½
July.....	8.55	8.60	8.47½	8.50
September.....	8.75	8.77½	8.62½	8.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.17	7.20	7.10	7.15
July.....	7.45	7.47½	7.37½	7.42½
September.....	7.70	7.72½	7.65	7.65

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1908.

Election Day. No market.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	13.35	13.50	13.35	13.50
July.....	13.70	13.85	13.67½	13.85
September.....	14.05	14.17½	14.02½	14.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.25	8.37½	8.25	8.37½
July.....	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.60
September.....	8.65	8.80	8.65	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.12½	7.22½	7.12½	7.22½
July.....	7.40	7.50	7.37½	7.50
September.....	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.72½

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	13.50	13.50	13.42	13.47
July.....	13.90	13.90	13.77	13.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.37	8.42	8.35	8.37
July.....	8.62	8.62	8.57	8.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.22	7.25	7.17	7.17
July.....	7.52	7.52	7.40	7.40

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	13.47	13.47	13.35	13.35
July.....	13.75	13.80	13.65	13.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.35
July.....	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.57
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.17
July.....	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.42

† Bid. ‡ Asked.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	390	10,000	2,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	5,000	.....
Omaha.....	100	4,000	700
St. Louis.....	800	4,000	.....
St. Joseph.....	900	4,000	100

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	21,000	38,000	21,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	6,000	6,000
Omaha.....	1,700	2,400	10,000
St. Louis.....	2,200	9,200	700
St. Joseph.....	900	2,700	4,500
Sioux City.....	1,200	1,000	.....

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	2,500	10,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	5,000	13,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,500	6,200	2,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	9,000	800
St. Joseph.....	1,000	5,700	2,000
Sioux City.....	800	1,800	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	16,000	28,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	6,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha.....	5,800	8,000	7,500
St. Louis.....	3,500	7,000	1,500
St. Joseph.....	1,500	6,000	3,000
Sioux City.....	800	2,500	.....

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	4,500	20,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	4,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha.....	3,800	8,500	4,000

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	9,000	16,000	4,000
Kansas City.....	1,500	6,500	1,000
Omaha.....	800	7,000	1,500

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18 @22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22 @25
Native Pot Roasts.....	9 @12
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½ @16
Beef Steer.....	8 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½ @12½
Corned Rump, Native.....	12½ @12½
Corned Ribs.....	8 @7
Corned Steaks.....	14 @14
Round Roasts.....	12½ @12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½ @12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	11 @14
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10 @10
Rollad Roast.....	12½ @14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00@2.50
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50@2.00
Hind Quarters.....	2 @20
Fore Quarters.....	6 @15
Legs, fancy.....	6 @20
Stew.....	12½ @12½
Shoulders.....	16 @16
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	25 @25
Chops, Frenched.....	15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	18 @18
Stew.....	10 @10
Shoulders.....	12½ @12½
Hind Quarters.....	10 @10
Fore Quarters.....	14 @14
Rib and Loin Chops.....	22 @22

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14 @14
Pork Chops.....	15 @15
Pork Shoulders.....	12½ @12½
Pork Tenders.....	28 @28
Pork Butts.....	12½ @12½
Spare Ribs.....	10 @10
Blades.....	7 @7
Hocks.....	9 @9
Pigs' Heads.....	6 @6
Leaf Lard.....	11 @11

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14 @16
Fore Quarters.....	10 @12
Legs.....	16 @16
Breasts.....	8 @10
Shoulders.....	10 @12
Cutlets.....	20 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3 @4
Tallow.....	2 @3
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 @2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	9 @11
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	45 @50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	13 @13
Turkeys.....	14 @14
Fowls.....	13 @13
Roosters.....	7 @7
Ducks.....	12½ @12½
Geese, per dozen.....	35.00@7.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16 @16
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.	
Good Native Steers	@ 10
Native Steers, Medium	@ 9 1/2
Heifers, Good	@ 9
Cows	@ 12 1/2
Hind Quarters, Choice	@ 8 1/2
Fore Quarters, Choice	@ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 9 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 8
Beef Chucks	@ 7
Medium Plates	@ 8
Steer Plates	@ 8
Cow Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 14
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 11 1/2
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 10
Trimnings	@ 6
Shank	@ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 8 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15 1/2
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 12 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10
Hind Shanks	@ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5 1/2
Hearts	@ 4
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 9
Good Carcass	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@ 10

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 45
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 10

Lamb.

Medium Caul	@ 14
Good Caul	@ 14 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 15 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 17
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 13
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 13 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 12 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 13
Medium Saddles	@ 14
Good Saddles	@ 14 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 14
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Mutton Loins	@ 15
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 22
Spare Ribs	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 9 1/2
Hocks	@ 5
Trimnings	@ 6
Tails	@ 4 1/2
Smoots	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 5
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 3
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 8
Pork Kidneys	@ 3
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Strip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 7 1/2
Hams	@ 10
Calas	@ 6
Belilles	@ 9
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6 1/2
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	@ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	@ 8 1/2

Frankfurters	@ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 10
White Tongue	@ 10
Mixed Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 9 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 9 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	@ 13
Polish Sausage	@ 8
Garlic Sausage	@ 7
Smoked Sausage	@ 8
Farm Sausage	@ 12
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7
Hams, Bologna	@ 8

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 18 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 16 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 12
Mettrus, New	@ 13
Farmer	@ 20 1/2
Italian Salami, New	@ 16 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	@ 16 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Smouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	5.25
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.00 per lb. net

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.00
Plate Beef	@ 12.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 11.50
Beef Hams	23.50 @ 24.00
Rump Butts	@ 14.25
Mess Pork	@ 17.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 17.50
Family Back Pork	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	@ 12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@ 10 1/2
Pure lard	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	@ 7 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 7 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 48
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	10 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 6 1/2
Short Cuts	@ 6
Butts	@ 6
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Hams, 10 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 12
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 8
New York Shoulders, 5 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	16 1/2 @ 17
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 11 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 10 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 15 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 16 1/2
Boiled Calas	@ 10
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Roiled Shoulders	@ 10

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 14
Export Rounds	@ 18
Middles, per set	@ 42
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 45
Hog middles, per set	@ 9
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 85
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef wearands	@ 54
Beef bladders, medium	@ 26
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 23
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.40
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.25
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.00
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	@ 2.05 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	@ 1.95 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 15.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 17.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 30c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$250.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	27.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.30
Prime steam, loose	@ 7.95
Leaf	7 1/2 @ 8
Compound	6 1/2 @ 7

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 10
Mutton	@ 10 1/2
Tallow	@ 10 1/2
Grease	5 @ 5 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	63 @ 65
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	43 @ 45
No. 2 lard oil	41 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra	11 @ 11 1/2
Oleo No. 2	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose	3 1/2 @ 4

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	4 1/2 @ 5
Bone	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	37 1/2 @ 38
P. S. Y., soap grade	37 @ 37 1/2
Soap bbls., concn., 62 @ 63% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1.70 @ 1.75

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.35 @ 1.37 1/2
Barrels, ash	92 1/2 @ 93
Barrels, oak	1.02 1/2 @ 1.03

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salt peter	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 5
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.	\$2.35
English packing, in bags, 225 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casting salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO

Dealers Chicago

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouses, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES

LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL

CLEANING LIQUORS SOAP MEAL

GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND BONES

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 8.

The cattle market has lost its keen edge since last week, and while the receipts are moderate and foreign markets higher, prices have been declining and cattle are selling to-day 15@25c. lower than on last Wednesday. After last Wednesday's decline, on Thursday, with considerable inquiry for well fattened cattle, the good to choice grades sold at stronger prices, and on Friday, with very light receipts, the market was slow and lower. Monday, with 21,000 fresh receipts, sellers expected a strong and active market at higher prices, but buyers thought differently, and the market opened late and very slow with bids 10@15c. per cwt. lower than the close of last week. A little later trade became more active and quite a few choice cattle sold at about steady prices, all others 10c. lower, and the close was very weak. To-day, with 16,000 fresh receipts, the market was slow; good to choice grades 10c. lower, others 15@20c. lower. Packers claim there is no demand for the beef, owing to the recent rapid advance in prices. Consumption has fallen off greatly, and we do not look for any increase in prices unless the demand improves. So far this week the receipts have been only 40,000, against 51,000 for the first three days of last week, and under ordinary circumstances with such decreased receipts the market should be active and higher. A few weeks ago there was a very strong demand for any steers which would kill, but now the only urgent demand is for handy, tidy, fat heaves and a few choice to prime lots arriving. The latter, however, are not selling within 15@25c. per cwt. of two weeks ago, with some choice steers this week 25@35c. lower than the high levels. Bulk of the beef steers also show a decline of 35c. from the high time two weeks ago, and instances of greater declines have been noted in many cases. High prices for beef asked by the retailers are causing the lack of urgent orders for steers, both in local and Eastern markets.

While we have had slow and declining markets on steer cattle, prices on the butcher stock have remained firm; good to choice cows and heifers still in good demand at strong prices, with medium grades steady. Cannery and cutters slow and drabby at very unsatisfactory prices. Bulls in not very good demand. Market for plain to good hogs in bad shape; prices 10@15c. lower than last week. Good butcher bulls steady; strictly prime heavy bulls at stronger prices. Market on veal calves opened strong and active this week, quite a few fancy selling early yesterday at \$6.75@7, but the close was very slow, the late market being 50c.@ \$1 per cwt. below best prices paid early, bulk of the heavy calves selling at \$3.25@4, with \$4.50 paid for a few choice. The market on stockers and feeders had been dull this week, with prices holding about steady on good quality stockers and choice strong weight feeders, with the plain feeders and light weight common quality stockers very slow sale at lower prices.

Receipts of hogs have been more moderate this week, but prices have been declining. On last Wednesday tops were \$6.45 early, but the late market was slow and prices 20@30c. per cwt. lower than at the opening. Since then prices have been steadily declining, and to-day, with 26,000 fresh receipts, the market was dull and generally 10c. lower, bulk of hogs selling at \$5.90@6, with a top of \$6.15 paid for prime fancy butcher weights. Orders for shipping hogs have been light during the past week, speculators have been slow to open the market, and the bulk

of the receipts have fallen into the hands of the packers. Trade has generally been slow from day to day, with some of the smaller packers out of the market, while others have been receiving hogs in large supply from Western markets, where they have been able to buy them and lay them down much cheaper here than they could be bought in Chicago. We do not look for any material change in prices during the balance of this week. We quote to-day's prices: Boars, \$2.75@3.25; stags, \$4.50@5.25; pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$4.50@4.75; selected pigs, 100 to 130 lbs., \$5@5.35; selected pigs, 140 to 150 lbs., \$5.65@5.80; common to mixed packing, \$5.75@5.85; poor to good heavy packing, \$5.80@5.90; fair to choice medium weights, \$5.90@6; fancy selected butchers, \$6@6.07½; fancy selected light, \$6@6.10; selected, 280 to 300 lbs., \$6.05@6.12½; fancy heavy shipping and butchers, \$6.05@6.15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are a few thousand lighter than last week. With a dull and drabby market on Monday and Tuesday most of the sheep and lambs sold at about steady prices. The market in the East is very dull and lower, and has cut off shipping orders here. To-day's market is slow, fully 15c. per cwt. lower on about everything. Clipped sheep and yearlings selling at \$6.25@6.75; good to choice clipped lambs, \$7@7.35; woolled Colorados, lambs, \$7.25@7.65. Scarcely any native sheep or lambs coming. Prospects not very favorable for much improvement in the near future. The Colorados are coming freely, and will during the balance of this month. A few spring lambs coming, selling at \$8@12 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, April 10.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 29,900; last week, 42,700; same week last year, 41,800. Smaller receipts were met by reduced demand, and steers have lost ground this week. Light weights are a shade lower; heavies 10@25c. lower. Top, \$6.90; bulk, \$6.15@6.65. Cows and heifers steady; cows, \$3@5.60; heifers, \$4@6.40. Bulls, \$3.75@5.25. Calves are a quarter higher; tops, \$6. Quarantines steady; steers, \$4.80@6.50. Stockers and feeders in small supply; prices stronger, \$4@5.90.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 59,300; last week, 60,100; same week last year, 58,900. After continued fluctuations the hog market made a net gain of five to ten cents for the week. A large number of inferior Southern hogs were included, on which prices were severely cut. Market steady to-day; top, \$6; bulk, \$5.75@5.95; all weights from 220 lbs. upwards eligible to reach top price. Pigs show a wide range, \$4@5.25.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 29,200; last week, 21,900; same week last year, 25,600. The mutton market struck a bad place and from being active last week has changed to deadly dullness this week. Prices are off 20@40c.; lambs hardest hit; dullness applies to all grades. Top lambs now worth \$7.50; yearlings, \$7.10; wethers, \$6.65; ewes, \$6.30. Little clipped stock is included. Texas wethers, \$6.50; Texas goats, \$4.50@5.25.

HIDES are strong; green salted, 5@6½c.; bulls, 4½c.; uncured, 1c. less; horsehides, \$2.50@3; dry sheep pelts, 10c.; green, 40c.@ \$1.20; shearlings, 25c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	630	—	—
Armour	3,552	13,547	6,033
Cudahy	3,017	8,862	2,711
Fowler	797	—	2,024
Morris	3,326	6,721	4,591
Ruddy	439	—	—
S. & S.	2,842	13,610	2,953
Swift	3,148	9,784	4,192

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, April 7.

While the cattle market firmed up quite a little toward the close of last week, there was a decline of 25@40c. from the high point, and not more than half of this decline has been regained this week. The advance in the price of beef has evidently checked consumption, and neither local dressed beef men nor shipping and export buyers are as anxious for the cattle as they were ten days or two weeks ago. At the same time neither beef steers nor cows and heifers are selling very much lower, and there is nothing in the situation to indicate that there is going to be any further serious decline, as supplies have been moderate and will undoubtedly so continue until grass cattle begin to come. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,500-pound heaves sell at \$6.40@7.00, fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-pound heaves at \$5.90@6.30, and common to fair warmed up and short fed steers at \$5.00@5.85. Good to choice fat cows and heifers are selling at \$4.85@6.00, fair to good butcher and beef grades at \$3.85@4.75, and canners and cutters at the same old figures, \$2.25@3.50. A fair business was transacted in stockers and feeders last week, some 5,700 head being sent to the country. Fleishy steers sell at firm figures, around \$4.75@5.35, but fair to poor grades are off 25@40c. from the high point and sell at a range of \$3.00@4.40.

Hog prices advanced about 25c. last week, and this advance has been well sustained so far this week. The demand keeps up in good shape, while the supplies are evidently falling off, and will probably so continue for some time. Heavy and butcher grades still command a fair premium, but there has been a further narrowing down of the range of prices. Shippers are taking more hogs than for some time past, and local packers are not showing so much interest in the market, although the offerings are well cleaned up every day. There were only 6,200 hogs here today, and the market was a shade stronger. Tops brought \$5.90, as against \$5.92 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.80@5.85, as against \$5.75@5.80 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs are generally a shade lower than last week, but both fat stock and feeder grades find a ready sale. Quotations on woolled sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$7.50@7.55; lambs, fair to good, \$6.75@7.50; good shearing lambs, \$6.50@7.45; yearlings, good to choice light, \$6.80@7.20; yearlings, good to choice heavy, \$6.40@6.90; yearlings, fair to good, \$6.25@6.50; wethers, good to choice, \$6.40@6.90; wethers, fair to good, \$6.00@6.40; ewes, good to choice, \$6.00@6.50; ewes, fair to good, \$5.50@6.00; culls and bucks, \$4.00@5.00. Quotations on shorn sheep are 50c. under woolled stock, and shorn lambs 75c. under woolled stock.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., April 7.

Cattle supplies at Western markets are running extremely light, but the demand is not showing any urgency, and there has been no material advance over recent prices. There is a suggestion in this that consumers have begun to sit up and take notice of the higher retail prices of meat, as played up in the metropolitan daily press. There has evidently been a curtailment in the consumption of meats since the publication of news of higher prices, and with receipts of all classes of live stock running lighter than they have for many weeks, the selling interests are finding it very hard work to squeeze out any advance for the prices for live animals. Local prices for cattle are running about the same as a week ago, but it is noticed that in the line of fat steers there is a lack of the quality and finish of a few weeks ago. The market for butcher stock continues steady to firm for a few of the fully fat corn fed kinds, but for the bulk of the stock coming prices

are hardly as good as a week ago. The demand for stock cattle is slack and light supplies are failing to bring about any increased inquiry.

In the hog trade not only are receipts running much lighter than for some time, but quality and weight have been falling off, which is taken as one of the best indications that supplies of marketable hogs are beginning to run lower in the country. Prices are crawling up slowly, but packers are only granting advances under protest, and would certainly break prices on anything like liberal receipts. The moderate supplies of today sold around a dime higher than the finish of last week, with the bulk going at \$5.85@6.00, with tops making \$6.07½.

About the only live mutton being received at markets nowadays is coming from the Western feed lots. Here as in other lines of the live stock market there is a tendency to lag and liberal receipts would at once precipitate lower prices.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 6, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,416	1	2,709	12,191	18,256
Sixtieth street	2,231	40	3,652	6,900	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	20,318
Lehigh Valley	5,153	—	300	17,570	—
Weehawken	507	—	—	—	—
West Shore Railroad	2,142	—	—	—	—
Scattering	64	138	52	5,050	—

Totals	13,449	105	6,799	36,713	43,624
Totals last week	10,330	117	8,030	37,144	45,883

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Massa-	390	—	—
chusetts	—	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Philadel-	—	1,000	—
phia	—	—	—
J. Shambert & S., Ss. Massachusetts	340	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,200	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	1,100	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	2,300	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	1,750	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic	—	1,600	—
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	1,000	—
Total exports	700	9,050	—
Total exports last week	804	40	11,200

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 6, 1908.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Exports from—			
Total exports	700	—	9,950
Boston	2,024	—	3,886
Baltimore	600	—	—
Philadelphia	500	—	—
St. John	1,232	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,419	—	8,786
Liverpool	1,401	—	5,050
Glasgow	54	—	—
Bristol	480	—	—
Manchester	522	—	—
Antwerp	200	—	—
Totals to all ports	5,056	—	13,536
Totals to all ports last week	7,941	1,050	15,637

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 4:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	29,142
Kansas City	21,037
Omaha	11,212
St. Joseph	13,438
Cudahy	594
Sioux City	2,570
Wichita	401
South St. Paul	3,400
Indianapolis	3,944
New York and Jersey City	12,554
Fort Worth	10,034
Detroit	1,356
HOGS.	
Chicago	72,158
Kansas City	60,688
Omaha	16,599
St. Joseph	34,552
Cudahy	4,125
Sioux City	6,993
Ottumwa	5,543
Cedar Rapids	7,607
Wichita	10,981
South St. Paul	14,500
Indianapolis	14,367
New York and Jersey City	43,624
Fort Worth	25,242
Detroit	6,532
SHEEP.	
Chicago	36,727
Kansas City	17,435

Omaha	14,930
St. Joseph	10,768
Cudahy	241
Sioux City	1,124
South St. Paul	1,960
Indianapolis	322
New York and Jersey City	36,713
Fort Worth	1,450
Detroit	1,409

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 10.

Latest quotations are as follows: Seventy-four per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, in barrels, 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1.00 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 5¼c. per lb.; tale at 1¼c. to 1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., in drums, \$1.30 per 100 lbs., in bbls., \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4¼c. to 4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88-92 per cent. at 5¼c. to 6c. per lb.

Palm oil, in casks, 5½c. lb., and in barrels, 6½c. lb.; green olive oil, 75c. per gal., and yellow, 75c. to 80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼c. to 6½c. lb.; saponified red oil, 5½c. to 5¾c. lb.; elaine oil, 42c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil from 6½ to 6¾c. lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 8½c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 44c. per gal.; corn oil, 4¼ to 5c. lb.

Prime city tallow; in hhds., 5½c. lb.; special tallow, in tierces, 6c. lb.; choice tallow, in tierces, 6½c. lb.; oleo stearine, 10 to 10½c. lb.; house grease, 4¾ to 5c. lb.; yellow packers grease, 4¾ to 4½c. lb.; brown grease, 4½ to 4¾c. lb.; light bone grease, 5 to 5½c. lb.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, April 8, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 bbls.; Bristol, England, 25 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 10 tes.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Cape Town, Cape Colony, 23 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 39,202 lbs., 35 bbls., 72,336 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 25 tes.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10,650 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 65 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 18 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 83 bbls., 43 tes.; Liverpool, England, 462,005 lbs., 220 tes.; Melbourne, Australia, 75 bbls., 50 tes.; Naples, Italy, 43,415 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 300 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 85 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20 tes.; Port Antonio, W. I., 15 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 51 bbls.; Southampton, England, 956,740 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 31 bbls., 140 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 450 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 620 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 495 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 65 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 860 tes.; Messina, Sicily, 45 tes.; Manchester, England, 350 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,009 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 85 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 960 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,000 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 60,630 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 5,625 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,900 lbs.; Veile, Denmark, 19,716 lbs.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 4,701 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 33,801 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,762 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 18,078 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 3,217 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 58,495 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 9,768 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 574,514 lbs.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Charles May, G. Cabrer, L. A. Bowner, London; Richard Evans, Hamburg; E. Bulow de Ravens, Rio Janeiro; Richard Meyer, New Orleans; P. W. Ferris, Montreal; D. B. Richardson, Geo. Betts, Chicago.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 3.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; slow; weak; \$5.70@6.20.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 8,000; steady to weak; \$5.65@6.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 6,000; slow; \$5.65@5.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; lower; \$6@6.20.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; about steady; \$5.50@6.45.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; lower; \$6.25@6.30.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.02½; city steam, \$8.25 @8.37½; refined, Continent, tes., \$9; do., South America, tes., \$9.15; kegs at \$11; compound, \$7.75.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 10.—Beef, extra India mess, 102s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 31s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 43s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 42s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 42s.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 43s. 6d.; do., 35@40 lbs., 42s.; backs, 41s.; bellies, 43s. Tallow, 26s. 6d. Turpentine, 36s. 9d. Rosin, common, 9s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 42s. 3d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 3d. Cheese, white Canadian, 62s. 6d.; do., colored, 63s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 42½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 1½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. 3d. Linseed (London), La Plata, March and April, 39s.; Calcutta, April and June, 43s. Linseed oil (London), 21s. 1½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 69-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The continued shortage in the supplies of cattle and the consequent decreased production of oleo oil keep the market steady, in face of the reduced demand from the other side on account of the approaching natural butter season. Stocks of oleo oil in this country are very low, as they are also on the other side of the water. Consequently, we are more likely to have a higher market, rather than the reverse. Neutral lard has been quiet during the past week, mainly because buyers on the other side have filled their immediate wants and packers here are indifferent at the moment, on account of the heavy demand from other sources for their leaf.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were for the day rather easy, but the products markets were fairly well sustained, without new features from those in our review.

Cottonseed Oil.

Crude is weaker; one or two small lots sold in the Southeast at 33¼c. In the Southwest 35c. asked; no bidding. Refined opened easier; now firm at a recovery. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, April, 41@42¼c.; May, 41¼@42¼c.; June, 41¼@42¼c.; July, 42@42¼c.; September, 42¼@43c.; October, 39¼@40¼c.; sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, July, 42@42¼c. Immediately after "call" sale 600 bbls. prime yellow, May, 42½c.; 500 do., 42¾c.; 700 bbls. July, 42¼@42½c.; 100 do., 42¾c.

Tallow.

Quiet and firm. New York city hogsheads could hardly be bought under 5½. The West is in firmer position than the markets East. London stocks reduced in March 1,498 casks, and total stock, 14,362 casks. Australian shipments in March 3,900 tons, making shrinkage of shipments for three months of 2,500 tons.

Retail Section

AGAINST EXTENDED CREDITS.

The butchers of Colorado Springs, Col., are falling in line with the army of butchers throughout the country that have declared against long credits to customers. The local association has issued an order which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou grocers and butchers, do hereby agree that on and after June 1, 1908, we will insist on a settlement in full of all accounts due, and we will carry no balances. No new accounts will be opened with anyone, under any circumstances, where a clear receipt from last creditor cannot be shown."

TWO PRICES FOR HAMS.

A Chicago newspaper reports that a Chicago packer sold a large bill of hams to a retailer at Ocean Spring, Miss., who is disposing of them to his white trade at 25 cents and to his colored customers at 50 cents per pound. Whether his white trade pays cash and his colored customers buy on credit is not stated. Neither is it stated whether this retailer is a butcher or a general storekeeper, nor whether it is racial discrimination or business ethics which governs the dealer in his two-price policy. Perhaps the whole story is an invention.

BUTCHERS DENY THEY HAVE SPLIT.

To contradict the statement of the district attorney of Oakland, Cal., who stated recently that the Butchers' Exchange of that place had been compelled to disband to escape prosecution for violation of the Cartwright anti-trust act, the exchange has issued a statement. They claim that the exchange has not disbanded and that they never operated in violation of the law; further, that they are continuing on the same business basis as before and with the same membership.

HARD ON THE LITTLE FELLOW.

It is reported that small market men everywhere are finding difficulty in making both ends meet, owing to the high price of meats just at this time. They state that their customers do not seem inclined to buy meat at the present high prices. The increased marketing of cattle with the consequent reduction in the wholesale price will probably do much to alleviate their difficulty. The "shoe-string" butcher has a hard row to hoe when prices are high.

SUNDAY CLOSERS CONTINUE FIGHT.

Not a bit discouraged by adverse verdicts recently handed down by juries in the cases of two violators of the Sunday closing law, the Retail Meat Dealers' Association of Newport, Ohio, are continuing the crusade with renewed vigor and expect in a short time to have the Sunday lid clamped securely down on all meat shops.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO LEARN.

The man who "knows it all" is not likely to make much progress in this world. He may know a good deal, but there is always room to crowd a little more into his cocoanut. If there isn't, there is great danger of a clot forming there some day, and then, good-bye to him.

This class of men are the ones who do not believe in associations, and who do not read the trade papers. These two items are put together because they belong here; they are not thrown in haphazard. Take it as an almost universal rule, the association men are the regular readers of the trade papers. They find in each progressive ideas, something to think about, suggestive and practical hints that they find of benefit to try out.

Possibly they will not find everything they hear at the conventions or read in the trade papers to be practical, or an improvement upon their own methods; and yet they find much that is. In any event, they are willing to concede the fact that possibly someone else can give them a little help, and if so, they are humble enough to be willing to accept it for what it is worth. The man who is not willing to do this, who lives secure in his own greatness and self-esteem, is very likely to be the easy victim of the spoiler.

Don't be afraid to learn. Concede frankly that someone else may be possessed, in some mysterious way, of some of the total fund of knowledge in the universe that may have escaped you. Of course it may not be so, but if it is, you are the loser if you are unwilling to give him the benefit of the doubt.

Then, you will find, if you will unbend sufficiently to mingle on equal terms with your fellow men, that in that very thing lies a good deal of satisfaction, once you become accustomed to it. And, perhaps, after a while, you will find also that by mingling with and listening to them, you will actually be able to add a little to your fund of knowledge that will help you in your business, make you more successful and more happy. If you have been afflicted in the way suggested, suppose you give this suggestion a trial.—Hide and Leather.

OBJECT TO FEE SYSTEM.

The butchers of Austin, Texas, while endorsing the inspection and sanitary rules recently passed by the city authorities, have made a stand against the payment of a fee to the inspector for his services. They take the view that the inspector should be paid a salary and be entirely independent of the butchers, owing allegiance only to the city government. In their contention, the butchers are backed up by the dairymen, who take the same view.

LINCOLN, NEB., BUTCHERS ELECT.

The following have been elected officers of the Retail Butchers' Association of Lincoln, Neb., for the coming year: President, G. I. Heagy; vice-president, R. C. Snyder; secretary-treasurer, George Smith; director, W. E. Schafer; doorkeeper, R. B. Suiter.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Palmer & Company have purchased the meat market of Holsinger & Company at Findlay, O.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Malloy & Heater at Alliance, Neb.

The butcher shop of Roth & Company at Bloomfield, N. J., has been damaged to the extent of \$2,500 by fire.

D. G. Vradenburgh has discontinued the meat department connected with his grocery store at Mattawan, N. Y.

W. E. Palmer has opened a new meat market at McMechen, W. Va.

The meat market of D. T. Wilks at Lebanon, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

John C. Kingsley, a provision dealer at Boston, Mass., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$4,674 and assets at \$375.

The meat market of Paul Halasz at Pittsburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Isaac Evens, a retired Jefferson Market meat man, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week.

Platt Brothers' meat market at Milford, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

E. J. Fowler, a grocery and provision dealer at Hingham, Mass., is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,666 and \$403 assets.

F. R. Eastman has purchased his partner's interest in the meat market of Barton & Eastman at Ashtabula, O.

D. B. Poland has opened a new meat market at Defiance, O.

Fire at Bluffton, O., destroyed the meat market of J. Bigley.

The market of the Kenora Meat Company at Kenora, Ont., has been damaged by fire.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Oscar Elledge at Hillsboro, Ill.

The butcher shop of W. D. Peats at Samson, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

Dale Friend has opened a new butcher shop at Miller, Neb.

Misko & Stara have purchased the Smith meat market at Ord, Neb.

Joseph Davidson has sold out his meat market at Ainsworth, Neb., to Hagin & Moomery.

Cook & Anderson have engaged in the grocery and meat business at Spokane, Wash.

R. N. Patmore and H. M. McClellan have formed a partnership in the meat business at Alliance, Neb.

The meat market of A. J. Stevens at Midleville, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

John T. Smith has engaged in the meat business at Seattle, Wash.

C. T. Ward has engaged in the meat business at Council, Ida.

Leonard Cole has purchased the meat business of Besucht & Company at Payette, Ida.

Farr & Deegan are opening a new meat market at Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Thos. F. Young has been succeeded in the meat business by Young & Angel at Fossil, Ore.

A. Larson has sold out his meat market at Madras, Ore., to James Hurt.

Sam Westfall is opening a new butcher shop at Sherwood, Ore.

Barnhart & Muscott have succeeded Robinson Brothers in the meat business at Falls City, Ore.

Luke Tyrrell is about to close his meat market and grocery store at Sumas, Wash.

Chas. N. Doshal has purchased the meat market at Kansas City, Kan., formerly conducted by R. S. Burns.

Mrs. H. E. Swank has purchased the meat market of Mrs. M. E. Reinmann at LeRoy, Kan.

S. C. Allen has opened a meat market at Herndon, Kan.

Sousley & Barton have moved their butcher shop from Myrtle Creek, Ore., to Canyonville.

A Wonderful Increase

In this time of uncertain business conditions, when many manufacturers are having difficulty in marketing their goods, we point with pride to the magnificent record of sales of

DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES

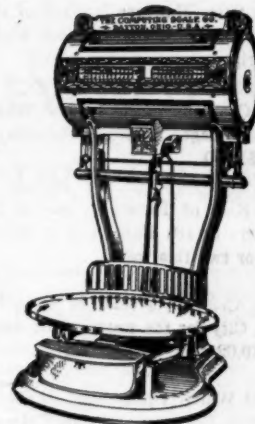
The subject of "**Saving Profits**" comes closer to the heart and pocketbook of the retail merchant when trade is dull, than when prosperity is at its highest. Merchandise is sold at a closer margin and in smaller quantities, but the average of loss in the use of old style scales does not decrease in proportion. Merchants are studying this subject as they never did before, and this accounts for the fact that **January, 1908**, shows

40 PER CENT GAIN

over January, 1907. Merchants are not buying our scales for fun; they are installing them to save money. **A MONEYWEIGHT SCALE** is a **guarantee** of protection to both merchant and customer. No other scale has reached the high degree of accuracy and sensitiveness.

Don't overlook the fact that we have an attractive exchange proposition whereby a user of a computing scale of any make can bring his equipment up-to-date.

Our agent is frequently near your place of business, and if you will drop us a card we will have him call and show this scale on your counter.



This new low platform No. 140
TON to the Scale.

Date.....
Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,
Chicago.
Next time one of your men is around this
way, I would be glad to have your No. 140
Scale explained to me.
This does not place me under obligation
to purchase.
NAME
STREET and NO.....
TOWN
STATE

Moneyweight Scale Co.

27 State St.,

CHICAGO



Mr. Arnell has succeeded to the entire business of Arnell & Morris at Milton, Ore.

Stevenson & Lyon have opened a meat market at Lincoln, Kan.

A meat market has been opened at Langdon, Kan., by Mr. Berry.

Schultz & Buckmaster have purchased the meat business of Holbert & Schultz at Manhattan, Kan.

Ned Clark has purchased the meat business of H. Mattison at Coudersport, Pa.

The meat firm of T. A. Rebok & Brother at Chambersburg, Pa., has been dissolved, C. H. Rebok having purchased his brother's interest.

R. Zellner will discontinue his meat market at Allentown, Pa.

George Ward, a provision dealer at Hyde Park, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$9,320 and assets, \$2,056.

Jacob Boeth, No. 1807 Price street, Scranton, Pa., a practical meat cutter, has been in business one year. He has purchased a Dayton computing scale and reports show he is contemplating making extensive improvements shortly.

Wm. L. James, No. 938 So. Main avenue, Scranton, Pa., is holding his own in the Lincoln Heights section of Scranton. Home-made sausages keep his wagons on the go from morning till night.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department will open bids on April 14 for supplying 200,000 lbs. of corned beef to the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., and 50,000 lbs. corned beef to the navy yard at Puget Sound, Wash. On May 5 bids will be opened for supplying 2,000 gals. of lard oil to the Puget Sound station.

HAMS AND BACON FOR PANAMA.

Proposals for furnishing hams and bacon for the men on the Panama Canal Railroad Company's work on the Isthmus will be received at the office of F. C. Nordsiek, Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State street, New York City, until 2 P. M. next Friday, April 17.

Looking for a good job? Watch page 48.

Established 1868
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Sausage Casings
447-449 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO 96-100 Pearl St., NEW YORK

BECHSTEIN & CO. Importers and Cleaners of
SAUSAGE CASINGS
CHICAGO: 112-114 Michigan Street NEW YORK: 50 Water Street
LONDON: 118 Great Suffolk Street Telephone No. 1251 Broad

ILLINOIS CASING COMPANY
SAUSAGE CASINGS
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS SUPPLIES
131 Michigan Street CHICAGO

JAMES HEDGES CO., Incorporated
ESTABLISHED 1874
Dealers in Importers of
DRESSED HOG ENGLISH SHEEP
BLADDERS CASINGS
4717 Bishop Street, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Russian Sheep Casings
EXPORTERS
HABERKORN BROS.
SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29
Hamburg, - Germany
Importers of All Kinds of
American Sausage Casings

New York Section

General Sales Manager Howard of the S. & S. Company was in Chicago this week on a business trip.

Roth & Company's meat shop at Bloomfield, N. J., was damaged by fire on Saturday to the extent of \$1,500.

W. M. Rea, of Pittsburg, one of the big pork packers of the East, was in New York for a day or two this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 4th, averaged 10.02 cents per pound.

President Walter Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Company, was in Chicago this week looking after some important matters for his company.

Superintendent W. L. McCauley, of the United Dressed Beef Company, has been confined to his home by illness for several days, but was at the plant again this week.

Fischel Bros. Co. has been incorporated at Newark with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in meats, groceries, etc. Frederick, Max, Edgar and Jacob Fischel are the incorporators.

A car of live cattle and one of dressed beef went to the bottom of the East River Sunday afternoon when a Lehigh Valley railroad float sank off the foot of North 9th street, Williamsburg.

Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, slaughterers are opposing the extension of Park avenue from Hudson avenue to the new Flatbush extension. They say such an improvement will drive them out of business.

George F. Burgess, of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co., the old-established wholesale provision dealers of New Haven, Conn., was in New York on Wednesday on a flying trip. Mr. Burgess reports business in his section as lively as could be expected, in view of the prevailing market conditions and the Lenten season.

New York state officials are closely watching farmers who violate the law by shipping "bob" veal to the New York market. A number of arrests have taken place lately at Middletown, N. Y., and towns in similar railroad territory. Two cattle dealers arrested at Middletown on Wednesday gave \$1,000 cash bail each when arrested.

Richard Webber has decided to depart from his old policy of having no branch stores, and will open a shop in the Tremont section of the Bronx. Concerning this move he said this week: "The time has come when we have found it necessary to branch out to relieve our establishment in Harlem. So much of our trade comes from the upper

Bronx that we feel if we can cater to that trade in its home district, we can take care of all our trade so much the better. Having property in Tremont which was well situated for the purpose, we decided to open our first and only branch there. We expect to be able to do business about the fore part of May. We hear the butchers in the vicinity are afraid our advent will hurt their trade. We do not desire to, and we do not believe it will. There is a large enough population in Tremont and thereabouts to support much more business than is there now."

DEATH OF AN S. & S. MANAGER.

J. B. Riggs, manager of the branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at Hoboken, N. J., dropped dead on Monday evening while attending to the furnace in his residence at No. 283 Palisade avenue, Hoboken. He was apparently in good health and the news of his sudden taking off was a shock to the trade. Heart failure was given as the cause of death. Mr. Riggs was 55 years of age and had been with the S. & S. Company for five years. Previous to that time he was on the Swift staff. He leaves a wife and son. The latter is Fred Riggs, the popular manager of the S. & S. house at North 6th street, Williamsburg. The funeral took place Wednesday evening.

POULTRY TRADE ELECTS OFFICERS.

The New York Poultry and Game Trade Association held its annual meeting at the Mercantile Exchange on Tuesday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Harry Dowie; vice president, A. Paul, Jr.; second vice president, J. F. Menke; secretary, John Corell; treasurer, Wm. J. Farrell; assistant treasurer, F. Leon Shelp; executive committee, Hugo Josephy, John Corell, A. Paul, Charles Behrman, J. F. Menke, W. T. Hance, H. T. Pond, Harry Dowie and John Hughes; directors, Harry Dowie, Hugo Josephy, D. A. Jewell, John Corell and Jacob Hoehn.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 4, 1908, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 45,405 lbs.; Brooklyn, 16,828 lbs.; Queens, 1,127 lbs.; total, 63,360 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 6,340 lbs.; Queens, 110 lbs.; Richmond, 450 lbs.; total, 6,900 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,545 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,522 lbs.; the Bronx, 50 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; Richmond, 400 lbs.; total, 5,542 lbs.

DOLD TO HAVE NEW YORK HOUSE.

Announcement was made this week of the lease of the store at No. 85 Barclay street to the Jacob Dold Packing Company. The Dold Company has been contemplating entering the New York field directly for some time, and this lease indicates the intention to open a house in the Washington market district.

REQUIRE PERMIT TO SELL OYSTERS.

The New York City Board of Health has adopted a regulation requiring every person handling, keeping or selling oysters to take out a permit with the Board. As a result of investigations made by the Department of Health since 1904 in regard to the cultivation and sale of oysters in the City of New York Dr. Darlington, the Commissioner of Health, issued the following addition to the Sanitary Code:

Section 185.—No oysters shall be held, kept, or offered for sale anywhere in the City of New York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the rules and regulations of the said board.

Dr. Darlington later had this to say about the order: "The new law was passed at a special meeting of the Board. The members were called to consider the report made on the cultivation and sale of oysters. It was not due to any increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever in the city, as the number is less this year than last.

"The difficulty has been to know what kind of law to adopt, as most of the oyster beds are outside the city limits, where the Department of Health has no authority. Our aim now is to prevent the sale of fattened oysters to the public as they are taken from beds polluted by sewage. If any person is caught selling these fattened oysters his permit will be taken away, and if he then persists in defying the rules of the Board of Health he will be dealt with like all other offenders against the Sanitary Code."

COLD STORAGE OF POULTRY, ETC.

At the last meeting of National Poultry and Game Association in Chicago it was the sense of the meeting that authoritative and reliable scientific investigations as to the effect of cold storage, and of various methods of handling, upon the hygienic condition of poultry, eggs, butter, etc., would be very desirable. Such investigations, apart from those which have been conducted at Washington under the supervision of Dr. H. W. Wiley, whose public utterances on the subject show him to be strongly prejudiced, were considered necessary first to form a basis for effective opposition to injurious and unnecessary legislation, and second to give consumers that confidence in the wholesomeness of cold stored products which is in danger of being weakened or destroyed by the constant agitation for restrictive laws and the rantings of ill-informed faddists.

At that time the committee on publicity and literature of the association was instructed to take up the matter with various institutions where such scientific investigations could be undertaken and, if possible, to set the research work on foot at the expense of the association.

* Correspondence with several of the leading experimental laboratories of the country developed the fact that few were equipped to undertake research work in the field mentioned, and none was equipped with the funds necessary, although the directors of

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

all with whom the committee corresponded realized the importance of the knowledge sought for. One prominent institution of learning in the West was equipped to do the work and anxious to undertake it, but was unable to do so for lack of funds available for such purpose unless a large special fund should be contrived.

Recent correspondence with the institution mentioned (the University of Illinois) has led to the naming of a sum of \$25,000 as sufficient to proceed with the work far enough to get some positive results under conditions that would insure scientific accuracy. The institution referred to is ready and anxious to undertake the work provided it shall be laid out and supervised by a committee of scientific men whose interest may be known to be solely to ascertain the facts of the case.

All of this correspondence, now in the hands of the committee on publicity, is soon to be submitted to the officers of National Poultry and Game Association, who will determine the best course to pursue. There are many large interests likely to be affected by the circulation of unfounded and damaging statements concerning the wholesomeness of undrawn poultry and cold stored products, to which it is of the utmost importance that the wholesomeness of these goods be demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt. The personal experience of those actually engaged in the carriage of cold stored products and of dealers who are constantly handling them, gives assurance that there are no facts which can throw these products into disrepute and there is a general desire that the unfounded and damaging charges constantly being circulated shall be given a permanent quietus by disinterested and reliable scientific research.

It would seem wise that trade organization and cold storage interests throughout the country should join hands in raising the funds necessary to have this work prosecuted.—New York Produce Review.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD

BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Alexrod & Yavne, 1471 5th av.; B. Rubin.
Albert, S., 103 Willet; F. Lesser.
Alexander, G., Washington Mkt.; L. A. & C. A. Koelsch.
Albertina, G., 157 Thompson; H. Brand.
Brodkin, H., 307 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Bosco, G., 214 E. 29th; H. Brand.

Bessch, J., 1060 2d av.; H. Brand.
Brachfeld, A., 541 E. 83d; F. Lesser.
Cohen, J., 352 Madison; F. Lesser.
Cohen, J., 893 Jackson; H. Brand.
Cherwanka, I., 320 Madison; H. Brand.
Ell, L., 119 W. 164th; H. Brand.
Ehrgott, G. H., Main; J. P. Wenninger.
Ferraro, D., 327 E. 105th; H. Brand.
Fusco, G., 30 Grand; F. Lesser.
Gross, M., 239 E. 29th; H. Brand.
Goldman, H., 197 Allen; H. Brand.
Janda, J., 1261 Westchester av.; H. Brand.
Katz, H., 263 Monroe; H. Brand.
Kurzman, L., 260 E. 4th; H. Brand.
Liebowitz, M., 355 Madison; R. Mendelson.
Margosis, N., 91 E. 2d; H. Brand.
Nager, B., 286 E. 3d; H. Brand.
Oberstein, M., 127-129 W. 135th; H. Brand.
Pennis, V., 224 E. 97th; H. Brand.
Rose, H., 412 Cherry; H. Brand.
Rosenblum, L., 422 E. 70th; F. Lesser.
Rozele, M. E.; Conron Bros. Co.
Rhinhard & Gebhard, 59 Jackson; J. Frick.
Schneiderman, I., 231 E. 99th; F. Lesser.
Stein, C., 941 E. 172d; H. Brand.
Silverstein, M., 211 E. 102d; H. Brand.
Stein, H., 40 E. 112th; H. Brand.
Selsman, M., 219 Division; H. Brand.
Schillinger, L., 162 Orchard; H. Brand.
Santo & Krauss, 233 E. 56th; H. Brand.
Towkliff, I., 950 Freeman; H. Brand.
Trapauer, J., 151 E. 123d; F. Lesser.
Zwerner, J., 115 E. 119th; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Alter, A., 103 Willet; S. Albert.
Frick, J., 59 Jackson; Rhinhardt & Gebhard.
Feinberg, M., 68 Broome; S. Held.
Mosner, L., 64 E. 110th; M. Mosner.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bohne, Paul, 1005 Manhattan av.; Lawrence Loeffler.
Feinberg, Louis, 4912 New Utrecht av.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Herold, Lorenz, 175 Irving av.; Julius Levy.
Langhouser, John, 881 Grand; Jacob Selner.
Quigley, David & Thomas, Atlantic av.; Gustav Selner.
Riviccio, Ferdinando, 647 Atlantic av.; W. V. Stain & Co.
Reitman, Joseph, Georgia av.; Jos. Rosenberg.
West, Frank F., 288 Reid av.; John Walther.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Fanshaw, Mary, 1222 Cortelyou Road; Lawrence Pelger.
Solotkin, Barnett, 251 Liberty av.; Ida Chalet.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Casper, E., 619 9th av.; H. Rettig.
Friedman, B., 1795 Madison av.; J. Kostiuik.
Kirsch, L., 76-8 Columbia; A. Hertz.
Keelan, P., 878 10th av.; G. Martin & Co.
Lederer & Friedberg, Haynes Falls, Town of Hunter, Greene Co.; W. J. Turck Co.
Meyer, J., 1222 Brook av.; V. Ternin.
Rosen, F., 148 Clinton; S. Ershowsky & Bros.
Rosen, H., 1020 Longwood av.; R. Wilhelm.

Simon, S. J., 23 St. Nicholas pl.; Drosin Bros.
Scott, H. B. & J. E., So. Broadway and Union st., Yonkers; R. Harper.
Weinstein & Kerner, 17 Suffolk; I. Cerner.
Bernstein, J., 162 E. Broadway; A. Chinitz.
Briggs, H. D., 301 W. 151st; E. R. Biehler.
Brunelli & Biavati, 668 8th av.; A. Pellerano.
Cohen, S., 63 E. 11th; J. Cohen.
Cilentno, A., 386 Broome; A. Ferrara.
Carlas & Angelakas, 785 Columbus av.; G. Bloyen.

Doukas, J., 1022 6th av.; T. Galpin.
Friedlander, V., 104 Av. B; Westin & Son.
Kokoshky, N., 158 Spring; E. Kronman.
Kartegaser, B., 240 Delancey; M. Reimer.
Mendel & Kitroser, 34 Av. A; I. Cohen.
Mouss, M., 85 Hester; B. Figarsky.
Mumford, W., 304 W. 39th; M. Cohen.
Mirsky, Kaplan & Kowensky, 41 3d av.; F. Levin.
Nikolaus, J., 127 2d av.; S. Levin.
Napolitano, V., 68½ Baxter; M. Napolitano.
Neaderman, M., 1620 1st av.; Levin Bros.
Olson, P., 1443 3d av.; Levin Bros.
Petrus, B., 349 E. 73d; L. Levy.
Pugh, J. M., 7 W. 60th; Levin Bros.
Pellerano, A. & G., 668 8th av.; Brunelli & Biarati.
Richman, J.; E. R. Biehler.
Rosenberg & Manisof, 328 Lenox av.; J. Halbrein.
Spindler & Wechsler, 62 E. 12th; S. Levin.
Speretakis, D., 10-12 Old Slip; E. Jemos.
Simon, J., 200 St. Nicholas av.; M. Cohen.
Siviter, G. A., 55 E. 12th; H. H. Fitts.
Steininger, O., 103 W. 14th; G. Taylor.
Weissman & Josephson, 179 Eldridge; S. Josephson.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bockelmann, C., 255 Bleecker; J. Ferne.
Berkman, H., 43 E. 18th; S. Berkman.
Goldstein, I., 36½ Scammell; R. Borenstein.
Gezzi, A., 437 E. 114th; F. Curto.
Shprintz, J., 800 E. 168th; H. Prince.
Weichselbaum, T., 76-78 Columbia; L. Kirsch.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Beckmann, Henry, 271 Reid av.; John E. Beckmann.
Gordon, Joseph, 99 Cook; Morris Schwartz.
Newman, Morris, 64 Throop av.; Yetta Schwarz.
Wirt, Peter H., 266 5th av.; Henry Von Glahn & Son.
Dlugas, Morris, 1142 Manhattan av.; Chas. Fischman.
Forsyth, James, 185 Front; Richard McCormick.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

D'Amora, Agostino, 9 St. Edward; Mariacarmeta D'Amora.
De Vito, Salvatore, & Wife, 142 George; Anthony Di Vito & Wife.
Perlman, Philip, 46 Moore; H. Perlman.
Schwartz, Morris, 99 Cook; Joseph Gordon.
Willenbrock, John A., 358 Myrtle av.; Diedrich Willenbrock.

Practical trade information may be found every week on page 20. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$6.25@7.25
Poor to native steers.....	4.75@6.00
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@5.85
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.25@5.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@6.30

LIVE CALVES.

Live real calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@8.00
Live real calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs..	6.25@7.25
Live real calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	4.50@6.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per head.....	3.00@6.00
Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.40
Live lambs, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@8.40
Live lambs, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs..	5.50@6.00
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@6.00
Live sheep, unshorn, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@6.50
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs..	3.00@4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 6.90
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.05
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.10
Pigs.....	@ 7.30
Rough.....	5.90@ 6.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 11 1/2
Choice native light.....	@ 11 1/4
Common to fair native.....	@ 10 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@ 11 1/2
Choice native light.....	@ 11 1/4
Native, common to fair.....	@ 10 1/2
Choice, Western, heavy.....	@ 10 1/2
Choice, Western, light.....	@ 10 1/4
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 9 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	@ 9 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 9 1/2
Choice cows.....	@ 9 1/4
Common to fair cows.....	@ 9 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 8 1/2
Fleshyologna bulls.....	@ 7 1/2

MEAT CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 11 1/2@12 1/2c. per lb.;	
No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 16c. per lb.; No. 2,	
14c. per lb.; No. 3, 12c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 10c.	
per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 9c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 8 1/2c.	
per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 9 1/2@10c.	
per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@ 12 1/2
Western calves.....	@ 11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	@ 10 1/2
Western calves, common.....	7 1/2@ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2@ 8 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 14 1/4
Yearling lambs.....	@ 12 1/2@13 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 14
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 12 1/2@13 1/2
Sheep, culls.....	@ 11 @ 12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2@13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2@13
Dried beef sets.....	14 @ 15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @ 15
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 @ 13

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut....	@ 72.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut,	@ 62.50
per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 31.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	@ 90.00
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 90.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first	@ 200.00
quality, per ton.....	@ 200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@ 70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	@ 50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@ 60c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	@ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	@ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@ 12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@ 11 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@ 50
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tos. or bbls.,	@ 50
per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 50
Hog, American, large, per lb., f. o. b.....	@ 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@ 14
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York....	@ 3
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 5
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	@ 42
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago....	@ 44
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York....	@ 6 1/2
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 18.....	3 1/2@ 3
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	3 1/2@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	10 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11 1/2	13
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	10	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	3 1/2	5
Cloves.....	13	16
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2@ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Crystals.....	5 1/2@ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2@ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .18
No. 2 skins.....	@ .14
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .12
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.05
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.45
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ 1.35
No. 1, kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.90
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ 1.55
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ 1.45
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	@ 1.85
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.35
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ 2.10
Branded skins.....	@ .09
Branded kips.....	@ 1.30
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 1.50
Ticky skins.....	@ .10
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.25
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 1.50
No. 3 skins.....	@ .07

DRESSED POULTRY.

ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens, average best.....	@ 17
Good to prime.....	@ 15
Poor, thin.....	@ 14
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@ 35
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.....	@ 30
Penn., poorer grades.....	@ 17
Fowls—	
Western, dry-picked, selected, 12 to box.	@ 14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, fancy, large boxes	@ 14
and bbls.....	@ 13
Western, dry-picked, poor.....	@ 14 1/2
Western, scalded, choice.....	@ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@ 12 1/2

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	@ 11
Scalded.....	@ 11
Ducks—Western, poor to fair.....	@ 10
Geese—Western, poor to fair.....	@ 8
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz....	@ 3.50
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 3.25
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 2.75
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 2.25
White, 6@8 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 1.75
Mixed, per doz.....	@ 1.50
Dark, per doz.....	@ 1.25
Culls, per doz.....	@ .50 @ .60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 19
Toms, No. 1.....	@ 21
No. 2.....	@ 14
Old toms, No. 1.....	@ 18 1/2
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	@ 25
Dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. avg. to pair, No. 1.30	@ 23
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked,	
fancy.....	@ 20
Dry-picked, soft-meated, fancy.....	@ 17
Dry-picked, average No. 1.....	@ 16 1/2
Scalded, No. 1.....	@ 15 1/2 @ 16
Chickens, No. 2.....	@ 12
Fowls—Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@ 13 1/2 @ 14
No. 2.....	@ 11
Ducks—No. 1.....	@ 14
No. 2.....	@ 12 1/2
Geese—No. 1.....	@ 13
No. 2.....	@ 10

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 15
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 15
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@ 15
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@ 8
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor...	@ 9
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@ 50
Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	\$25.50
Hoof meal, N. Y.....	@ 2.45
Dried blood, West., high grade, fms,	
c. i. f. New York.....	@ 2.02 1/2
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	@ 2.05
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	2.00 and 10c.
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	@ 15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered New York.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, delivered New York.....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.07 1/2
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	@ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs..	2.05 @ 2.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston....	4.50 @ 4.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	6.25 @ 6.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@48 p. c., less	
than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per	
lb. basis 45 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.30
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.15 1/2 @ 2.37
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones,
Casings, Fertilizer Material,
Arachide

